The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4224. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE PURSUIT.

Gen. Grant Sixteen Miles Beyond Burkeville.

His Headquarters at Farmville on Saturday Noon.

He Has Made Lee's Retreat to Danville Impossible.

The Rebel General Turns Toward Lynchburgh.

Grant is Confident that Lee Must Soon Surrender.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

A telegram from Gen. GRANT, dated this day, at 12 o'clock noon, at FARMVILLE, 16 miles west of Burk's Station, says that the enemy have been pushed from the road toward Danville, and are now pursued toward Lynchburgh, and that he is very confident of receiving the surrender of LEE, and what remains of his army.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Gen. Lee's New Policy—He Gives up Virginia and Undertakes to Establish the Rebel Capital at Columbus, Ga.—Strength of the Rebel Armies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALLARD HOUSE, RICHMOND, April 6, via WASHINGTON, April 8.

The source from which I have derived the information I now send is such as to entitle it to the utmost credit. When Gen. LEE determined to evacuate Richmond he sent word to some of his friends in that city to be of good cheer, and continue their hopes of the cause, as, in the evacuation of Richmond, he was only about to carry out a policy, which, although only determined then for the first time, he had long deliberately considered and matured. Those in this city who are acquainted with the views of the Confederate leader on the subject of the evacuation declare that this event is simply the commencement of a new military policy which Gen. LEE has constantly suggested to the Richmond Government, and that new hopes for the Confederacy will arise from it. Gen. LEE has, it is said, been in favor of the evacuation of Richmond for some time past, and that the defence of it so persistently continued has tied him down to operations at once timid and negative, in which he has been disinclined to risk a battle, on account of the magnitude of the State and its immense importance in the eyes of the Confederate people. He has, in fact, advised the giving up of Virginia for the last two months, and of transferring the war to a newer and more open theatre, thus changing the military policy hitherto adopted by the Confederacy into a sort of roving commission for his army. In this view of the case, he evidently assumes that the armies of the United States can do little else than run over the country and establish a network of military lines which will be too weak to hold the country permanently, or even to suppress any attempt on the part of the people to rise and assert their independence.

It really seems incredible, that with the experience of the last six months, Gen. LEE should entertain the opinion that the United States can accomplish nothing beyond this, and what right has he to reckon upon the rising of the people as an element of success, when his own army, who represent the entire body of the people, are deserting or being captured at a rate that you can, under almost any circumstances, predict the exhaustion of their resources by a simple rule of arithmetic.

The design of the Confederate Government in leaving Richmond is to attempt to re-establish itself at Columbus, Georgia. They hope to be able to recover that State, making Columbus the capital, and to recover both North and South Carolina, thus securing a jurisdiction over a territory as large, if not larger, than that commanded by the Richmond authorities.

They thus hope to obtain an accession of men and supplies which heretofore have not been available, in consequence of limited means of transportation and the great distances to be traveled over.

The entire force of armed rebels may be stated at from 120,000 to 130,000 men east and west of the Mississippi, and assuming it to be possible that Gen. LEE can unite with those of Gen. JOHNSTON, and that, as Commander-in-Chief, he ties them down to no particular lines of defence, fights them at will and as opportunity occurs, exhaustion is still constantly going on without the means of recuperation. The war may be prolonged under such circumstances, but the fortunes of the Confederacy are not brightened and their hopes of success as remote as ever.

R. D. FRANCIS.

The Rebel Works at Petersburgh—Incidents of the Evacuation of that City—Condition of Affairs in Richmond—Union Spirit Among the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, VA., Tuesday, April 4, 1865.

The enemy's works on the Petersburgh front are singularly strong. Beside the enormous outer line, with its large ditch, abattis, and *chevaux de frise*, he had two inner lines, divided into sections, with fronts parallel to the outer works, and diagonal flank faces. The first inner line was so arranged as to cover the weakest places on the front embankment, and the second opposed the vacant spaces in the first. At short intervals on the front line, and in various places in the rear, were regular forts and redoubts of great strength; and still behind these the tops of rising ground were surmounted with three-sided embankments. All these works, which in two or three places extend a mile back from the outer ditch, are connected by deep ditches or covered ways, and a man may pass from one to the other without showing his head above ground. In fact, the whole Secesh army might have remained here in safety so far as the fire from our works was concerned.

Opposite Forts Steadman, Haskell, Morton, Rice, Sedgwick and Davis, it is hardly possible to get across the ground to Petersburgh on foot, and great labor was required to level the road so that the army trains could get into town. The works on the Petersburgh front are so much stronger than those east of Richmond, that the latter sink into insignificance, and when one makes the comparison between them, he cannot avoid coming to conclusions very unfavorable to the military reputation of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He advertised that the last-mentioned were invulnerable. What would he say of the former being carried by a number of men little more than equal to those who defended them?

It is true that the force of the enemy was much less than ours in the aggregate, but it was massed on the right and left of his line. In the Fifth and Second Corps front, during the fight of Saturday, and on the Ninth Corps front in the fight of Sunday, the inequality of numbers was but little disproportionate, and much more than compensated for by the position of the enemy. Yet it was at these two points the line was first broken, and opposite the Ninth Corps he was heavily reinforced, while our men sustained the continuous action twelve hours without assistance, and when assistance came, it was limited to three small brigades—Gen. COLLIS', Gen. BENHAM'S and Gen. HAMLIN'S. Had the Ninth Corps encountered nothing more formidable than the works east of Richmond, it would have gone over at once.

The enemy destroyed very little property in Petersburgh, confining their depredations to the railroad bridges, depots, cars, and a small amount of cotton and tobacco. Immediately on their departure our troops entered the place, the First Division of the Ninth Corps being the first to march in as organized troops, though representatives of the Second had preceded them as individuals. The suddenness of our occupation, and the rapidity with which Gen. WILCOX—who was made Military Governor for the time—organized his provost-guard, prevented the scene of riot and destruction which frequently ensues in such instances. The only Confederate property which was taken by the people in the temporary suspension of order, as far as I could learn, was a lot of coal, and that they greatly needed. It was amusing to witness the alacrity which they displayed in carrying it off in wheelbarrows, baskets, barrels, boxes and every other available utensil. The negroes, especially, seemed greatly to enjoy the labor, and worked diligently until the entire pile was carried away.

The enemy did not even stop to destroy or injure their guns, but left them as they ceased using them, and in the magazines the ammunition was found in good order and ready for use. I have no idea how many guns were captured, but if they carried any away, it was only a few light pieces. The heavy guns were left in the works all the way out to the extreme right, and all the way along the Appomattox and Bermuda fronts. There is, therefore, no propriety in calling the movement "an evacuation" of the place, inasmuch as they were driven out and compelled to retreat very unexpectedly to themselves.

I left Petersburgh about 8 A. M., for Richmond, expecting to get here and return before midnight, but found it impossible to do so on account of the bridges over the Appomattox and James River being destroyed. This made it necessary for me to go around by the way of Broadway and Aiken's landings, and travel about forty instead of twenty-two miles. I did not, therefore, get here till about 3 P. M. On arriving here I found the Twentieth New-York Cavalry, Col. EVANS, commanding, in charge of the city, and was informed that it had been surrendered by the Mayor into the hands of Gen. WEITZEL about 8 A. M. On being placed in charge, Col. EVANS established his headquarters at the transportation office of the Confederate Government, and proceeded to restore order. Capt. SAGE, of Company L, was intrusted with the restoration and preservation of order, and immediately organized mounted patrols, who dispersed through the streets and effectually prevented riots and disturbances.

Lieut. GRIFFIN is also entitled to credit for this, as he seconded the efforts of Capt. SAGE in posting the guards and instructing them in their duty. Capt. CONNOLLY, with his company, was detailed to arrest the conflagration, and immediately bringing the engines of the city into use, succeeded in confining the fire within the limits it already extended over, and saving a vast amount of valuable property. Capt. O'HARA took two companies and drove the rebel rear guard about twelve miles up the canal. He also captured several canal boats loaded with stores for LEE'S army, and about 100 prisoners. The latter he brought back and put into Libby prison. Lieut. CHOATE, also of the Twenty-fifth New-York Cavalry, brought the regimental band into the city about 11 A. M., and had it play several national airs. Thus, it happened, this regiment was the first organized national cavalry to get within the city limits, the first to restore order, and its band was the first to perform national music in Richmond since the war commenced.

It is stated here that the rebels removed what machinery they took away to Lynchburgh on Sunday; and on Sunday evening a dispatch was read in all the churches as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, April 2, 1865.

To the People of Richmond:

We have suffered heavy reverses on the extreme right. The enemy have broken through our lines. Prepare for the evacuation of the city.

R. E. LEE, Lieut.-Gen. Comd'g, &c.

The preparations for leaving the city must have been extremely hasty, for the guns and ammunition were left in the works on the west as well as the east side, and the work of destruction was incomplete there as well as elsewhere. It is not worth my while to attempt an enumeration of the property captured, neither here nor at Petersburgh, as you will receive it through official sources before this can reach you. But I will add that it is about all that the Confederate Government had here, except a small quantity of cotton and tobacco. These they burned.

The destruction by fire is deplorable. It embraces every building, with their entire contents, on the south side of the canal, between the Laboratory and the mouth of the canal, a distance of nearly a mile in length and three squares in width at the widest, and one at the narrowest part. North of the canal, and adjacent to it, there is a strip of equal length with the other, and about two squares wide, in which not more than a dozen houses are left. Strange to tell, that among these are the Libby Prison and the Spotswood Hotel—the former where Union officers starved, and the latter where secesh officers feasted. Now the tables are turned. Our folks live at the Spotswood—theirs at the Libby. Such are the changes of life. The penitentiary was burned, and the State arsenal. The latter was close by the almshouse, and in burning it an explosion occurred which demolished the almshouse and killed and maimed thirty of the inmates.

In the capture of Richmond, Gen. WEITZEL employed only one division of the Twenty-fourth and one of the Twenty-fifth Corps of infantry, and about two regiments of cavalry, the Twentieth New-York and Fifth colored troops. The fight was sharp and decisive, but brief. All the troops fought well. The colored infantry acquitted themselves with credit, but the cavalry's operations are not so highly spoken of, though they performed the duty assigned. The only objection I have heard was a want of promptness and dash, always essential in cavalry operations. Our loss was severe, considering the length of time the engagement lasted, but is not numerically heavy.

I have talked with the citizens here pretty freely to-day, and find all of them well satisfied with the change of rulers. The only complaint seems to be that we did not get here early enough. They think we might have come in several weeks ago, and saved them that much suffering.

HENRY H. YOUNG.

FROM CITY POINT.

Jolly Prisoners of War—How Jeff. Davis Received the News that Richmond Must be Given Up—His Inglorious Flight—Details of the Occupation of Richmond.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Tuesday, April 4, 1865.

We reached here this morning, after an uneventful trip from Washington, and I hasten to gather up such details of the recent glorious events as I judge will be of interest to your readers. We learned few particulars and saw few evidences of the great struggle which has just transpired, until we neared City Point, when, within a distance of twenty-five miles, we passed five steamers in succession, laden to the guards with prisoners of war,—as jolly and hilarious a set of fellows as ever surrendered to superior valor. As we swept by them, they greeted our flag with uproarious yells—the genuine unmistakable vociferation so often heard on the battle-line,—the sure premonition of the charge just about to be made, or of a successful success just won. No gloom, no apparent sorrow covers their great disaster; but they wear an easy, nonchalent, good-natured air, superinduced, undoubtedly, by the prospect of full rations, and the cheering probability of having fought their last battle. We left Washington in a seething excitement, only to reach City Point and to find its turmoil but little less. This great base of military operations—a city in size, population and business—is as profoundly excited as though the front were a score of leagues instead of less than a score of miles distant. I see at a glance, with not an unpracticed eye, that the flashes of the lightning, and the hasty dispatches of the correspondents, have not yet, perhaps can never, give an adequate and complete idea of the magnitude of the operations now going on. The results may be briefly summed up in a bulletin; but the sublime grandeur, and the Herculean labors of this great campaign, can never be known in all its details save by the participants, and will never be fully appreciated until its chief features crystallize into history. But I will not here feebly attempt to dilate upon the results in their moral aspect, when facts are rolling in like a shower of huge boulders. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, attended only by a small escort, entered the capital and chief city of rebellion, from which, but thirty-six hours before, the tyrant and usurper had fled in inglorious haste, in fear and in darkness. JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet left Richmond by the Danville Railroad on Sunday night, at 7 o'clock. What point they fled to is not known, but it is believed to be Danville. What written traces of their conspiracy they have left behind is not yet known, but their taking off was so sudden that they must have left evidence enough over their own sign manuals to convict the whole of the crew, should the President want these vestiges of treason.

On Sunday, at 11 o'clock, when JEFFERSON DAVIS was in attendance upon divine service, an orderly came hurriedly in, handed him a dispatch, which he tremulously read and left the church, his face blanched to a livid whiteness with fear. That dispatch, from Gen. LEE, informed DAVIS that the rebel army had been so badly punished that he could no longer hold Richmond. This is the authentic version of the occurrence as given by well-known citizens of Richmond. Gen. WEITZEL, who held his army corps readily on hand on the north of the James, was instructed to strike whenever he saw evidences of evacuation. He kept a watchful eye upon the enemy, and early on Monday morning ordered an advance. A strong skirmish-line only resisted his advance. This he speedily pressed back, passing through the rebel fortifications, which consist of but one line on the east side of the city, but that line is a strong one, though no stronger than others wrested from the enemy by the heroism of our troops. On Monday, speedily—very speedily, and gaily—the swarthy columns entered the suburbs and then the city itself. The rebels retreated hastily, firing an occasional shot, but soon passed out on the western side. The city was found in flames in but one place. The enemy had fired the storehouses, containing large amounts of supplies, which were situated along the docks in the lower part of the city, but the wind was blowing from the southeast, very strong, and the flames soon swept up toward Main-street, and by nightfall an immense tract of the principal business part of the city was perishing amid a fearful conflagration. The entire distance from the river up to Main-street, and thence westward for nearly a mile, was destroyed. Gen. WEITZEL immediately set to work to check the fire, and with the aid of the steam fire-engines, succeeded in subduing it about noon to-day. I have not time to enter into details or particulars, but those who have seen Richmond often, will see that many of the leading merchants are burned out. The famous Libby Prison, and that historical dungeon, Castle Thunder, still stand. Gen. PATRICK takes possession of them to-morrow. The post-office was saved, and to-day was taken possession of by Mr. PARKER, United States mail agent at headquarters, in the name of the United States. The Custom-house was fired by the enemy, but was saved from destruction. The Spottswood House stands, and its business is continued by its former proprietor, with a nonchalance as cool as an iceberg in July. A good dinner was furnished better than you can get up anywhere south of Baltimore or Washington for one dollar in United States greenbacks. Forty-eight hours ago the price of the same in Confederate change was one hundred dollars. Fine rooms were furnished, the waiters were attentive and polite, and the guests numerous. The Capitol, a State building, was unharmed, and Gen. WEITZEL made his headquarters there, and the flag of the Union floats over its halls.

The rebel iron-clads in the James River were blown up, but it is uncertain whether the redoubtable SEMMES was blown up with them or not. It is to be hoped he was. The temper of the people of Richmond is far more favorable to the Union than was to be hoped for, considering that the city has been the great factory of secession bombast. The manifestations of joy were not only numerous but heartfelt. Those who had long been suspected of Unionism, now brought forth their flags, waved them in triumph and embraced the first blue coat they met, even if he had a black face. The temper of the male population is better than that of the female, though all are quiet and respectful in their demeanor. To-day many of the ladies came out in the streets, some to witness the ruin wrought by the fire, others from curiosity, and not a few to congratulate the victors. They evidence no fear of the soldiers, who are behaving with decorum, but express their dread of punishment from their own negroes, who are open in their threats and defiant in their language, and not at all particular as to rights of property. Last night they led the way into the ruins of the fire, and began indiscriminate pillage, in which some of our colored troops joined. This they kept up to-day until noon, when a strong Provost guard was organized, and before 3 o'clock five hundred able-bodied black recruits were mustered in line, and to-morrow will be repairing the railroad between Richmond and Petersburgh. They are, doubtless, the same sable fellows, accounts of whose patriotic volunteering have recently regaled us from Richmond papers. I am writing against time, but I must not pass by these sapient editors, famous for their grandiloquent, crashing, last-ditch editorials. They have found the last ditch of the rebellion, and have tumbled into it. The *Sentinel*, *Dispatch* and *Enquirer* are burned up, their editors all fled. The *Examiner* stands, but DANIEL is dead, and JOHN MITCHELL is again a miserable runaway. The *Whig* lives and issues its usual evening edition today, under its old proprietor. The last rebel issue of any paper was the *Courier*, of Saturday afternoon, April 1. It then gave up the great secession nest of Richmond. A wail may come from Danville or Lynchburgh, and, probably, will chronicle another blessing in disguise. The capture of railroad rolling stock at Richmond and Petersburgh were immense; 28 locomotives, 2 stationary engines, 40 passenger cars and 200 freight cars, completes the catalogue of leading articles. The railroads leading out of Richmond were uninjured save the bridges on the Richmond and Petersburgh road, which were destroyed. The bridges across the James to Manchester, are intact; all the switches, turnouts, depots &c., at Richmond are in good order and ready for use, save some injury by fire. An evidence of the haste with which the enemy left, is the fact that on the Danville track six fine locomotives, all in good order, wooded up and ready to start, were found coupled together with the intention of running them off, frustrated, happily, by the early advent of our troops. A force of two thousand men are now at work repairing the railroad to Petersburgh, and to-morrow morning trains will run into the city from City Point; and but a very few days can elapse before the road to Richmond is open, as the track is uninjured. The bridges are destroyed.

That gallant old sea-king, Admiral FARRAGUT, was the first person to reach Richmond by water, which he did to-day right over torpedos, obstructions and all. The river is substantially open, but torpedos may still exist; and as the channel is not yet buoyed out, and old pilots scarce, river navigation will not be general for several days.

The rebel flag-of-truce boat *William Allison* was captured intact, and came down to Varina Landing to-day with a party of our officers on board.

The President and Admiral PORTER were at Varina at 3 o'clock, on their way to the city, and would reach there by sundown.

All the rebel sick and wounded in the hospitals were left behind, and scores of rebel surgeons as well as some other officers paraded the streets to-day with their heads up, their demeanor unabashed, and evincing a general satisfaction at the turn of events. It is estimated these hospitals contain from five to seven thousand patients, who are to be added to our list of captures, but still more glorious news comes from the Petersburgh front.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 5—10 A. M.

The very latest from the fighting front this A. M. represents our forces in continued successful pursuit. Gen. GRANT'S headquarters were last night thirty miles west of Petersburgh, and close upon the heels of the enemy. Every hour increases the magnitude of the victory. New captures and additional trophies are hourly reported, far faster than the most vigorous correspondent can record them. An immense amount of mail matter has been taken in Petersburgh and Richmond; some 20 pouches were forwarded from Petersburgh yesterday and more than that amount is at Richmond awaiting transportation. It will be forwarded under seal to the War Department to await official disposition. All applications of citizens for the delivery of letters at the Richmond Post-office yesterday, were refused. Assistant Secretary of War DANA, arrived last evening and goes hence to Richmond to-day; likewise Gen. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal.

L. L. CROUNSE.

Endeavors of Lee's Army to Escape—The Position on Thursday Morning—Scenes on the Line of their Retreat—Condition of Railroads and Bridges—Enterprise of our Sutlers and Purveyors—What the Navy has Done in this Campaign.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, April 8, 1865.

I left Petersburgh on Thursday evening, having resigned to my colleague, who has just arrived fresh and vigorous from home, the future care of Gen. GRANT'S victorious army, which was still in pursuit of the broken and flying forces of the Confederacy. At the time I left Ford's Station, eighteen miles west of Petersburgh, on the Southside Railroad, LEE'S army was divided into three columns, each seeking to escape by different routes, and each hardly pressed by our troops. The general direction they have taken is toward Lynchburgh, but it is believed that LEE desires to get southward into Carolina, and form a junction with the various armies of the Confederacy still existing in the States south of Virginia. He will hardly be able to accomplish this, however, for GRANT is following him with a pertinacious zeal, and has his forces so divided that it does not appear possible for the fugitives to escape all his columns, even if they evade those immediately following them.

As nearly as I could understand, the condition of the two armies on Thursday afternoon was as follows: Gen. SHERIDAN was in the advance of ANDERSON'S and PICKETT'S divisions, of LONGSTREET'S corps, near Burkesville, while the Fifth Corps, under Gen. GIBBON, was following close upon their rear. I since understand that this force was caught up with, and compelled to fight, and that the result was a complete victory for our forces, with a loss to the enemy of 5,000 prisoners, five Generals, four pieces of artillery and about all his supplies. The fugitives from this command then changed their route further to the northward and started on again, still hotly pursued. The prisoners were sent back to Ford's Station under a strong guard.

Two divisions of Gen. HILL'S corps, which occupied the rebel line from Gravelly Run to the old lead works, near the Weldon Railroad, and were cut off from the remainder of LEE'S army on their left, by a brilliant dash of the Sixth Corps under Gen. WRIGHT, also started toward Burkesville, but Gen. HUMPHREYS moved up in their front with the Second Corps, while the Sixth followed in their rear and compelled them to change their route more northwardly. Gen LEE is supposed by some to be with this portion of his army, but others contend that he is with the portion which occupied the works on that part of their front extending from the Weldon Railroad to the James River, and which comprises one of LONGSTREET'S and GORDON'S division of HILL'S corps, with other troops whose designation I could not ascertain accurately. From our troops following the first-mentioned fragment of LEE'S army, nothing definite has been received since they crossed the Appomattox, but it is probable they overtook the enemy on Thursday afternoon at Amelia Court-house, as heavy firing was heard in that direction at about five o'clock that day.

The other fragment of LEE'S army—that from the immediate Petersburgh front—is known to have crossed the Appomattox at Petersburgh, and that portion on the Bermuda front—between the Appomattox and James Rivers—must have joined it near the place of crossing. The direction it took leads me to believe that this force succeeded in passing ahead of the Sixth Corps and forming a junction with the forces occupying the portion of the line immediately on its right, and I am persuaded that the reunited fragment then took up a position at Amelia Court-house. I have it from good authority that the rebels had fortified the position at Amelia Court-house very strongly, with the intention, in the event of just such a reverse as they have now suffered, of falling back there.

Their troops from the Richmond front, under EWELL, it is believed, also fell back to the same rendezvous. They were followed about twelve miles very closely by Capt. O'HARA, with two companies of the Twentieth New-York Cavalry, and lost a number of prisoners. Capt. O'HARA likewise captured two canal-boats loaded with supplies and munitions of war, and he stated to your correspondent that the road along which EWELL'S forces fled was strewn with small arms, knapsacks, clothing, &c., cast away by the fugitives in their hasty flight. EWELL'S rear guard, which was overtaken at the twelve-mile bridge across the canal, was about two thousand strong, and composed of well-armed and well-equipped cavalry. It did not delay, however, to offer battle to the intrepid little band that followed so closely upon its heels, nor even to save from capture the canal-boat load of supplies.

On the road which the retreating column took from Petersburgh, thousands of small arms, &c., were thrown away, and for miles the ground was actually strewn with them. The report that the rebels carried away any portion of their artillery from either the Richmond, Bermuda, Petersburgh or Boydton road front is untrue. The guns to the number of over one thousand were left in the works. Instead of being only a few old mortars or siege guns, these embrace pieces of almost every calibre from 11-inch columbiads to light field howitzers. Even of those field pieces which they attempted to carry away they left a number on the road only a few miles west of Petersburgh, thus indicating plainly that their leaving was nothing more nor less than a route or flight, and not by any means a retreat. They took time to burn the depot of the Norfolk Railroad, the railroad bridge over the Appomattox, and five or six warehouses in Petersburgh, and to destroy a quantity of ammunition, but were compelled to quit the place before they had time to do further damage. The splendid iron bridge over Goose Creek, on the City Point Railroad, was not harmed, and the cars were run over it from City Point to Petersburgh on Wednesday, seven miles of Gen. GRANT'S military road being used, and thence to the city the cars were run on the old road-bed, over which a new track was built by our engineers.

The railroad from Petersburgh to Richmond was not injured further than the destruction of the bridges at its terminal across the James and Appomattox. Cars were run over the road on Tuesday. The bridge on this road across the James was a splendid structure, built upon high stone piers, and its loss is a very severe one. Fortunately the damage can be speedily repaired, as it was one of Bollman's pattern, and can no doubt be readily duplicated at the works of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Baltimore. The masonry is not injured to any serious extent, if at all. The bridge on the Danville road, west of Richmond, was much more seriously damaged, and will require considerable time and expense for its reconstruction. The cars captured at Richmond did not appear to me to be of much value. I supposed them to be too much worn for use. The best locomotives were employed in running off the stores for the rebel army, and are supposed to be at Lynchburgh or Danville.

The damage done to the Southside railroad was by our own forces, and was considerable. The object was to get around on the right of LEE'S army and completely invest it in the works about Richmond and Petersburgh, or compel it, in case it should abandon these works, to take a northern rather than a western route. This would have forced it up against HANCOCK'S new corps, and compelled speedy capitulation or capture. To effect this, it might have become necessary to move the large proportion of our forces around to the west of Petersburgh, and by extending the line, so weaken it that a possibility of the enemy breaking through and escaping by the Southside road could not have occurred. The foe was a little too fast for the success of this manœuvre, and thus the destruction of the Southside road became an apparently unnecessary destruction of property. The Danville road was not injured west of Richmond within the limits of our lines, by either the enemy or our own men, beyond the destruction of the bridge already mentioned. Nor was the canal injured to any considerable extent.

I observe that there are numerous statements about the destruction of property in Richmond by the fire. As nearly as I could calculate there are thirty-six blocks of houses more or less injured. Of these twenty-two are totally destroyed, or nearly so, and in some of the others only two or three houses are burned. By referring to a copy of the *Whig*, which I send you, it will be seen that this destruction was protested against by Mayor MAYO and the citizens, and the miserable miscreant appointed to do the work refused to listen to their intreaties. The plea is now attempted to be made in palliation of such cowardly and wanton destruction, that it was not the intention to burn the town, further than a few warehouses containing government stores. This plea should not be allowed, as it was evident, from the fact that a strong wind was blowing at the time directly over the city, that it would be impossible to fire the warehouses without causing great damage—without, indeed, endangering the entire city. The quantity of tobacco, cotton, etc., destroyed is said to have been far too insignificant to warrant any such risk. The citizens of Richmond almost unanimously condemn the act, and it has done much to alienate them from the Confederate cause. The conduct of the Twentieth New-York cavalry, in promptly arresting the progress of the flames, their efforts to do which were ably seconded by the citizens, has tended to enlist the latter's sympathies in our favor, and many were the wishes that we had come sooner and prevented the dastardly deed.

Both in Richmond and Petersburgh our sutlers and purveyors followed closely in the rear of the army. In Petersburgh, Mr. GEO. W. FLOWERS, purveyor of the Ninth Corps Hospitals, and one of the most extensive traders in the army, had a store stocked, and his clerks were selling goods there within six hours of the time our forces first entered the place. The citizens seemed to hail the event with joy, and, as far as their means allowed, patronized him very liberally. He was followed in a few hours by other similarly enterprising traders. Mr. SHARP, sutler of the cavalry division, was the first to commence business in Richmond, but others followed closely upon his heels, and the trade there was more scattered than in the former city. In both cities the people were well supplied with Confederate funds, but these could not be used in purchasing goods, and they were compelled to have recourse to their long-cherished hoards of specie. They displayed this wealth very cautiously at first, fearing, no doubt, for its safety; but in time they grew more assured, and gold dollars and quarter eagles were brought into the light again. Specie is scarcer in Petersburgh than in Richmond, and is very far from being plenty in either place. Generally the people are destitute; and were it not for the liberal policy of our government in supplying rations, thousands would suffer. Up till dark on Thursday evening over 4,500 orders for rations had been issued to citizens in Petersburgh alone.

The old camp in front of Petersburgh was visited by guerrillas as soon as our troops left it, and one of our pickets was killed on Tuesday while doing duty close to the Jones House. Gen. PORTER is still lying at the Jones House, as the doctors declare it impossible to remove him without causing his death, while they are confident of his recovery if left there in quiet. He has an eminent and skilful physician constantly with him, and his wants are attended to by two of his brothers. Gen. PARKE detailed one hundred men to guard the premises and keep off guerrillas. This is in addition to the picket force stationed near there. North of Richmond the country is also infested by guerrillas, but they have not yet caused much trouble. When the rebels quitted these cities they left behind a number of detectives to watch the citizens. On this being ascertained by the officers placed in charge, they immediately set to work to ferret them out and arrest them. Lieut. CHOATE succeeded in placing four of those in Richmond in Castle Thunder, but several are said to have escaped. Only one, I believe, was arrested in Petersburgh.

To sum up the results of the recent battles and pretend to give estimates of losses on either side, cannot now be done with any degree of accuracy; for the reason that reports have not been made. In the matter of guns alone, there is a wide discrepancy in the estimates—some placing it at 600, and others as high as 1,500. I think the number will exceed 1,000, but it will hardly reach 1,200. The prisoners will number nearly 40,000, all told—up to Thursday night. The quantity of small arms, accoutrements, horse equipments, ammunition, &c., will never probably be known with any degree of accuracy, but they will go far toward supplying our army for some time to come.

I had almost forgotten to give credit to one branch of the service, which took an active part in this glorious victory, and rendered very material assistance. I allude to the navy. During the bombardment on Saturday night and Sunday, Admiral PORTER had his fleet, comprising the *Monadnock*, Commander ROCKBURN, (which was the flag-ship,) and the *Onondaga*, two double-turreted monitors, each four guns; the captured rebel ram *Atlanta*, six guns; the single-turreted monitors *Saugus*, *Nahopac* and *Sangamon*, each two guns; the double-enders *Putnam*, *Mackinaw*, *Pontoosuc*, *Massasoit*, *Eulaw* and *Meredita*, each eight guns; the propellers *Chippewa*, *Unadilla*, *Ottawa*, *Osceola*, *Kansas*, *Commodore Perry* and *Sassacus*, each six guns, and the *Chimo*, one gun, moored in James River, as near the scene of action as he could get, and poured into the rebel fleet and works a tremendous fire of shot and shell. It was this, no doubt, that induced the rebels to destroy their fleet when they did, instead of bringing it down the river to attack City Point. On Monday morning, immediately after the rebels left, the Admiral proceeded up the river with his tugboats, and set to work removing the rebel obstructions and torpedoes, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon opened the way for our steamers to go to Richmond. To obviate all danger from torpedoes, his tugs and small boats dragged the river in every direction, regardless of the peril of those on board or the safety of the vessels. The Admiral shared this danger with his subordinate officers and men and directed the operations in person.

I have already informed you that President LINCOLN availed himself of the opportunity thus offered for visiting Richmond, on the steamer *River Queen*, on Tuesday, (having already visited Petersburgh on Monday,) and taking possession in person of the Confederate capital and Presidential mansion. His somewhat facetious freak of holding a reception levee in JEFFERSON DAVIS' own reception-room, and using the furniture that JEFF. did not sell for the entertainment of those who called upon him, furnished a fruitful theme for conversation in the rebel capital city, and was laughed about by rebels as well as by Unionists. The President's reception in Richmond certainly indicates a state of feeling on the part of the populace of that city, which should cause us all to rejoice in the hope of a speedy reconstruction of the Union, and a happy adjustment of our national difficulties. He was greeted with vociferous cheering, which was participated in by many of the better class of citizens. It was not forced nor hypocritical rejoicing neither, but true outbursts of gladness at the near approach of the end of their trials.

As I purpose sending you, in a day or two, a complete history of the capture of Richmond and Petersburgh, prepared with care and a proper regard for the regular succession of events, I will bring this already too lengthy and somewhat stale and flat recapitulation of occurrences already known to a close, and leave other incidents for future articles.

HENRY H. YOUNG.

Rumors of Grant's Operations—Our Army Enjoying a Little Rest—Gen. Hartsuff Military-Governor of Petersburgh—The Oath of Parole—How the City Looks—The New Loyal Paper.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PETERSBURGH, VA., Wednesday, April 5, 1865.

Although here in the Cockade City, and within forty miles of the army, or at least the rear guard of that distinguished and successful body of troops, still we know very little of the movements or manœuvres of the armies under GRANT. Rumors upon rumors multiply in fast and never-ending rapidity, until one is led to place no credit upon any of the stories and reports brought in and circulated by those who pretend to have come from the army. We have been told that Gen. LEE has surrendered with 40,000 men, and it is said with so much show of sincerity on the part of those who inform you, that one is fain to believe it, until he learns from personal inquiry and actual eyesight that the "construction corps" of the Military Railroad are busy changing the guage of the Southside Railroad to agree with that of our rolling stock, and that it is the purpose to extend the new style of road to Burkesville, at the junction of the Danville with the Southside Railroad.

Now that Richmond and Petersburgh are in our possession, no yarn seems too improbable nor extravagant for passing belief. But I think that the true state of affairs now existing in our army is simply that we are endeavoring to discover the whereabouts of Gen. LEE with the intention of forcing battle upon him. However, one thing is quite certain, no fighting has occurred of any moment since Sunday, and our army is resting for a brief space after its late terribly exhausting though immensely successful series of operations. Supplies will be pushed forward as soon as the road is made ready for the trains, and then we will once more strike the enemy on the hip, and endeavor at one fell blow to put an extinguisher upon the rebellion and destroy LEE'S army.

It is most singular to see how utterly ignorant the Generals here are of the news or actual movements of the armies under Gen. GRANT. No one knows anything, and I was gravely informed by one general officer to-day, that the railroad to Richmond would be open to-morrow, when the truth is not a single workman has as yet been set at work upon that road. This is only one instance of many similar erroneous ideas and impressions entertained by them, who one would naturally imagine to be well posted.

Petersburgh has been under the command of Gen. WARREN almost ever since it has been in our possession, and Gen. WILCOX, with his division (of the Ninth Corps) have been in the garrison until this morning, when it was relieved by Gen. PARSONS'S provisional division of the Ninth Corps, and Gen. WILCOX started his command out on the line of the Southside Railroad, intending to camp at Sutherland Station, distant some ten miles from this city. Gen. HARTSUFF arrived here at noon, and found himself assigned to the command of Petersburgh as Military Governor, and immediately entered upon the exercise of his office. There seems now to be considerable mystification regarding the actual status or command of Gen. WARREN, and I am pretty confident that the General himself does not know precisely for what he was relieved from his corps command, or what particular duty he is expected to perform in this vicinity.

The provost arrangements, as they at present exist, are almost perfect, under the care of Maj. LOUNSBERY, and the present Provost-Marshal, Capt. L. E. CARPER. Col. GEO. C. KIBBE is commandant of the post. Patrols pace up and down the different streets, and guards are distributed throughout the city, in

Continued on Eighth Page.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Interesting Miscellaneous Extracts—News, Gossip and Politics.

Our late foreign files furnish us the following interesting extracts:

AN ENTERTAINMENT AT MR. SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.

The *Saturday Review* has a curious account of an entertainment given by Mr. SPURGEON, at his Tabernacle, a *few evenings ago*. "The performance," says the *Review*, "consisted of some widely promiscuous lessons in the general conduct of life, drawn from wax candles, tapers, dips, dark lanterns and so on, which were laid out carefully on a side table. Mr. SPURGEON did not pretend that the notion was original, but maintained that practical examples would get at the multitude in a way which nothing else could. By getting at people, it may probably be presumed that Mr. SPURGEON and his champions mean making them better and wiser. These emblems, therefore, and Mr. SPURGEON's interpretations of them, are presumably intended and believed to put various moral and religious truths with a new and increased persuasiveness. If all mankind were children, perhaps the easiest way of teaching them that twice six are twelve would be by means of twice six marbles, or any other concrete example. Mr. SPURGEON, it would seem, looks upon moral habits as things to be taught on the same principle. A man will have a much more lively idea of the rapidity with which time fleets away if he sees seven lighted candles of varying heights, and Mr. SPURGEON behind them to explain that the tallest represents childhood, and the one dying in its socket represents old age, and that life is a very solemn thing. A dark lantern is a convincing proof that there are men who do not seem to have any religion or morals, but yet can pour out a flood of light when they turn their bull's eye on. This, we suspect, was the most consolitory illustration of the evening. In fact, it is no calumny against human nature to suppose that all the audience divided themselves in their own minds into the leading classes of dark lanterns and best wax candles, of actual shining lights or potential bulls'-eyes. An old lantern with a crack in it illustrated the sweet uses of adversity, which lets out whatever light is in a man with exceptional brilliancy. A halfpenny dip alight, placed by the side of an unlighted paraffine candle in a silver candlestick, proved clearly the cogent and novel truth that an humble man, with pluck and various other virtues, is more generally useful than a rich and exalted man without them. A modest taper vividly enforced the still more overwhelming fact that a meek man, with small means, might often serve to enkindle the zeal of the wax candle or the dark lantern. A candle which Mr. SPURGEON's assistant had prepared for the purpose gave forth a huge spluttering, and almost refused to be lighted. This was a fearful lesson for the men and women who won't enjoy their light in peace, but are always hissing and sneering and finding fault. Of course the men and women who could not be 'got at' by exhortation, whom no reasoning will induce to cease from carping and discontent and ill-humor, will be at once penetrated by the spectacle of a wet wick sputtering in a flame. If we see Mr. SPURGEON try to light a candle with the extinguisher on, we learn the important lesson of life that, if a man puts the extinguisher of daily prayer on his passions they will never be mischievously inflamed. The spectacle, any one may guess, gives us a much more solemn appreciation of the beauty and power of a prayerful spirit than we had before. As a matter of fact, the audience laughed heartily as they watched their 'pastor's' efforts to light the candle of the passions when the extinguisher of prayer was upon it. They were most unquestionably 'got at;' but whether, on the whole, the getting at was likely to prove a strikingly fruitful operation may be doubted. Mr. SPURGEON was peculiarly graphic in his illustration of David's exclamation that the Word of the Lord had been as a lantern about his feet. Armed with a little Oriental lamp, the orator held it above his head, opposite his head, and by his left side. These three highly comic gestures were meant to explain that the Bible is not meant to enable us to see the stars by it, nor to confer either merely intellectual gratification or comfort to the heart. Then, with inimitable grotesqueness, Mr. SPURGEON held the lamp down to his boots, and in that curious attitude two or three times perambulated the stage. This Spurgeonesque commentary on Scripture was so striking that one may defy anybody who was present ever to hear the text in question, as long as he lives, without reminiscences of the Tabernacle. And we may also defy anybody to remember this sublime scene without an inclination to laugh. But the crowning absurdity of the whole business was wisely reserved for the end. After Mr. SPURGEON had done with his candles and the rest of his apparatus, a veteran teetotaler got up, and, after some remarks on the glories of water, summoned two little boys with knickerbockers and red stockings to the front of the stage. The more flippant of the spectators might have anticipated a light gymnastic performance, either as a testimony to the unimpaired strength of the aged abstainer or as emblematic of something in the Bible. However, the teetotaler announced that they bore a name which would be honored in history; so the audience, who had been in a manner guessing riddles all night about the candles, conjectured, and rightly, that they beheld the sons of their 'pastor.' Then solemnly each was admitted a member of the Band of Hope Union, and ceremoniously invested with the medal of the order. The enthusiasm of the multitude knew no bounds. They cheered, and waved hats and handkerchiefs, and the little boys made two tiny speeches, and then the several hundreds of people cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs again till they were all hoarse and dizzy."

ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.

From the London Times.

A romantic elopement, which in the hands of a Bulwer or a Dickens would furnish the foundation for a novel of the first order, recently took place at a little market town on the borders of Hampshire. The following particulars, which have been obtained from reliable authority, will no doubt prove interesting: It appears that in the town alluded to a young gentleman closely related to a royal personage was placed at a military academy to receive the usual education afforded to cadets. But Cupid has his camp as well as Mars, and the milder god absorbed far more of the attention of our young Adonis than the idea of "reputation at the cannon's mouth." It was not long before he made a practical illustration of the maxim that "love levels all distinctions," and became enamored of a poor but respectable girl who lived in the neighborhood, who possessed all the graces of rustic beauty, and all the charms of manner usually associated with a higher station of life. This passion was reciprocated, and for many months the usual devices resorted to by lovers were employed by both parties, who maintained a secret correspondence, making the hollow trees of an ancient park the depositaries of their amorous missives. The current of love flowed swiftly on, but there were shadows on its surface. The disparity of station rendered it extremely unlikely that the parents of the young gentleman would consent to his union with one so far below him in the social scale, and the fair one was equally in awe of parental sternness should their attachment be discovered. It was plain, however, that Romeo would not forgo his Juliet, and Juliet cared not to live without her Romeo. Under these circumstances our lovers resolved to precipitate matters by a well-concerted elopement. Accordingly, a few days ago the young gentleman proceeded to a neighboring hotel, ordered a fly, entered it, and gave directions to the driver to proceed to the nearest railway station. The fly had not advanced far on its journey when a young lady was observed in the road, and the occupant of the vehicle, addressing her as if she was a total stranger, inquired if she was going to the railway station, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, he asked her if she would like to ride. After some apparent hesitation, the offer was accepted. We need scarcely say that the young lady was the fair object of our hero's affections, her natural color heightened by the blushes of confusion and the fears of uncertainty. On arriving at the railway station the incognito was thrown off, and the youthful pair took train for the north, where they remained several days undiscovered. In the meantime the parents of the girl, who were led to believe that she had only gone out to tea for the afternoon at a neighbor's, were in the greatest alarm, and, finding that she did not return within the stated time, they made every exertion to discover her. At first their efforts appeared likely to prove futile; but as soon as it was rumored that a pupil at the military school had absconded, suspicion was aroused, and the truth oozed out. Pursuit was at once made, and it was subsequently ascertained where the truant pair had located themselves. The father of the young gentleman immediately proceeded thither, and discovered them in a small cottage, comfortably seated before a turf fire, partaking of breakfast. It appeared the marriage ceremony had been duly gone through, and it being now too late to undo matters, a sort of compromise was effected. The father of the young gentleman (a clergyman, in a high position in the Church of England) was at first highly indignant with his son, but ultimately relented in some degree, and consented to pay their passage to Australia, if they would agree to expiate their folly by this species of exile. The newly-married couple accepted the offer and the atonement, and were speedily on the way to their destination, possibly to find the realities of life in one of our most distant colonies of a sterner description than the pictured romance of youthful fancy; but still triumphant in having overcome all the obstacles which threatened to sever their affections, and furnished a chapter of facts, which may point a moral or adorn a tale with equal propriety.

SHOCKING MURDERS IN FRANCE.

From the Manchester Examiner, March 22.

The Court of Assizes of the Puy-du-Dome was engaged nearly the whole of last week in trying a man named PELISSIER, on a charge of having, more than four years since, murdered his own father and mother, and so disposed of their bodies that no trace of them could be found. The old couple were living at the beginning of 1860 in the town of Maringues, the husband being 70 years of age, and the wife 60. PELISSIER had been an old soldier of the First Empire, but had turned baker. He had a son, JEAN, who was married, but had no children, and a daughter, FRANCOISE, married to one MORAUD. PELISSIER had been always remarked in the neighborhood for the brutality of his character. He had of late years constantly been heard to say that when people's parents got old and useless they ought to be got rid of. In the beginning of 1860, quarrels as to money matters arose between him and his parents, and he induced the whole family to set out for Riom, a town sixteen kilometres from Maringues, to consult a lawyer. He, however, managed to send home his wife and sister, who were very much surprised the next day at the non-appearance of the old couple, or of JEAN, who did not return till midnight, when he stated that his father had met an old comrade named SENE, who had a profitable wine business at Marseilles, whither he had induced his parents to accompany him. In a few days JEAN read aloud a letter from his father to his wife and sister, in which the old man begged he would join him at Marseilles, and bring with him a supply of clothes for himself and his mother. JEAN left home almost immediately, and returned in the course of a few days, reporting most favorably of his father's new business, stating that his mother assisted in SENE's shop, and that both were making considerable sums of money. It must be stated that neither his wife nor sister could read. During the years 1860, 1861 and 1863, JEAN from time to time read similar letters and absented himself from home, invariably returning with money, which he stated his parents had given him. Meanwhile his sister repeatedly expressed a wish to accompany him on a visit to her parents, and at last insisted on doing so last May, and, in spite of all the difficulties JEAN raised to a journey, she commenced her preparations, when on the 11th JEAN received a letter from SENE, announcing the death of old Mme. PELISSIER, and stating that just as the old man was starting for Maringues to inform his family of her death he himself died of apoplexy. JEAN set off instantly in a state of demonstrative affliction. A sudden doubt flashed across the mind of his sister. She inquired at the post-office, and on ascertaining that no letter from Marseilles had been delivered to her brother, she felt convinced that he had murdered her parents. JEAN made his appearance at the end of two days, when a frightful scene ensued. To the appeals of his family as to what he had done with his parents, he replied, "That is my secret; what has been done will benefit you all, and I abide the consequences." His sister, frantic with grief and horror, and perfectly convinced of his guilt, took him apart and implored him to save the honor of the family and commit suicide, rather than ascend the scaffold. A few hours later, being struck with remorse for having suggested a fresh crime to her brother, and maddened by despair, she cut her own throat. The police, having heard of the suicide and its motive, succeeded in capturing JEAN, who had left Maringues the night of his sister's death. The investigation which followed showed that no trace could be found of the prisoner's father and mother after their arrival at Riom, but it was ascertained that on the following night the prisoner had employed a carrier to convey a large box, weighing at least 300 lbs., from that town to his own residence at Maringues, that the prisoner himself accompanied the cart, and took the box into his house without disturbing his wife or any one else. There is reason to believe that this box contained the bodies of the missing couple, and that the prisoner succeeded in concealing or destroying them during the long interval between the crime and his apprehension. When the carrier gave his evidence in court, the prisoner asserted that it was also false. After the Procureur-General had addressed the court for the prosecution, the prisoner requested permission to make a statement to the court in the Council Chamber, which was granted, and when the public audience was resumed the prisoner repeated the declarations already made in private, to the effect that his father and mother had thrown themselves into the Rhone at Lyons. The counsel for the defence then proposed to postpone the further hearing of the case, but the court decided that the trial should continue, a decision which was loudly applauded by the public. The president accordingly summed up the evidence, and the jury having brought in a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances, the court sentenced the prisoner to hard labor for life.

MR. BOUCICAULT.

A DIFFICULTY WITH MR. BUCKSTONE.

From the Liverpool Post.

Mr BOUCICAULT, "declining to accept the incognito with which Mr. BUCKSTONE invests him, begs to state that he is the well-known person to whom very unwarrantable allusions have been made," in connection with the "Woman in Mauve" and its reception, and has sent to the *Morning Post* a correspondence on the subject between him and Mr. BUCKSTONE. In reply to Mr. BOUCICAULT's first letter Mr. BUCKSTONE wrote as follows:

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, March 21, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: Although I did not mention your name in my address on Saturday night, yet it was mentioned to me by several respectable parties before the production of the "Woman in Mauve," some of whom called on me to put me on my guard. If I can obtain their consent to give up their names, I will do so. The first intimation came to me from Paris, and from the author of the play; while the conduct of a portion of the audience during the overture to the piece clearly indicated an organized cabal. A friend of Mr. SOTHERN, in the stalls, witnessed the behavior of four men seated in the front row of the pit, one of whom he spoke to. To corroborate this, Mr. SOTHERN had better be applied to. In the galleries the same conduct was observed. Still, I shall only be too happy in being convinced that my mind has been abused in the matter, as I should be sorry to remain under the impression that a brother actor and dramatist could suggest or sanction such baseness. Very truly yours, JNO. B. BUCKSTONE. Not satisfied with this, Mr. BOUCICAULT wrote: "I must remind you that you have made a public statement that a conspiracy had been organized to oppose the successful performance of 'The Woman in Mauve;' that you held proofs not only of that fact, but of the complicity of a certain person in this infamous transaction. Yesterday you stated to Mr. HOLINGSHEAD that I was the person to whom you has alluded. To this accusation I give my unqualified denial. I had no connection with, or knowledge of any such cabal. I claim from you, as a gentleman, either a prompt substantiation of what you have alleged, or a prompt withdrawal of the charge." In reply Mr. BUCKSTONE only referred Mr. BOUCICAULT to his letter in the *Morning Post*, which we published on Thursday. Mr. BOUCICAULT then wrote a final reply, in which he says:

"Last Saturday night you assured the public that you were in possession of proofs substantiating what you then stated. You now acknowledge that you have no such proofs—that you never had them, and you beg time to obtain them. You have forfeited your right to the delay you require by evading a frank acknowledgement that in your first statement you had exceeded the facts. I must be allowed then to draw the natural inference, that in making so unfounded a statement you merely desired to obtain the sympathy of the audience at my expense."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

From the London Times, March 21.

Mr. GYE has issued his prospectus of the approaching Italian Opera season at Covent Garden, which will begin on March 28. MEYERBEER's posthumous opera "L'Africaine," which will probably be produced at Paris toward the end of April, will then be brought out with all possible speed at Covent Garden. During the season Mdlle. ADELINE PATTI will add four new parts to her repertoire: *Linda*, in DONIZETTI's "Linda di Chamouni," *Susana* in MOZART's "Figaro," *Elvira* in BELLINI's "Puritani," and *Pamina* in MOZART's "Zauberflote." Mdlle PAULINE LUCCA, whose sudden illness caused her departure from England early last season, will now return. MARIO will arrive early in April, and remain till the end of the season. WACHTEL will arrive at the beginning of the season. Having been chosen by MEYERBEER for the principal tenor part in the "Africaine," it will, of course, be performed by him. Madame MIOLAN CARVALHO is reengaged, and also GRAZIANI. Her SCHMID, whose debut was so successful last year, will perform, for the first time in England, *Bertram* in "Robert le Diable," *Marcel* in the "Huguenots," and *Leporello* in "Don Giovanni." RONCONI will arrive in the beginning of May. Among the performers as yet strangers to the English public, the most remarkable name is that of Mme. ISABELLA GALLETTI, a lady who has gained a great reputation throughout Italy as a lyrical tragedian of the highest class. She is to make her first appearance in *Norma*, a character in which, say the Italian critics, she is now without a rival. The other new-comers are unknown to us even by name, but there is one new comer to this theatre who will be an acquisition—Signor GASSIER, who has hitherto been at Her Majesty's Theatre. With the exception of the "Africaine," no new work is announced, and this, considering the present state of musical composition, is not surprising. In Italy, VERDI is exhausted, and there is no appearance of his having any successor; nor, in Germany, can it be said that there is any successor to MEYERBEER. In France, AUBER, at the age of 85, must be placed among the musicians of a former day, and the only composer who maintains the honor of the French school is GOUNOD, whose *chef d'œuvre* is already familiar to the English public. The only piece which can be regarded as even a quasi-novelty in MOZART's "Zauberflote." It is to be produced with some important changes in the libretto; but, though its music is the most exquisite in the world, we doubt whether it is possible to make such a mass of absurdities palatable to English taste. It will, however, be splendidly got up and performed, and to show the care bestowed upon it, we may mention that Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI has been engaged for the special purpose of singing, as she only can sing, the music in the part of the *Queen of Night*. We need scarcely add that COSTA continues to wield the baton of command. Mlle. SALVIONI and Mlle. SELLING are the principal dancers.

SINGULAR DIVORCE SUIT.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

From the London Post.

A divorce suit has been tried, instituted by Col. POLLARD—a brother of Mr. POLLARD-URQUHART, M. P.—to obtain a divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery with a Mr. HEMMING. Mrs. POLLARD was engaged to Mr. HEMMING before she became acquainted with the Colonel, but the engagement was broken off in consequence, it appears, of some quarrel between her brother and Mr. HEMMING. The brother, Mr. DYSART, afterward introduced Col. POLLARD to his sister, and was anxious that she should marry him. They were married in 1850, and went out to India together. There is no reason to suppose that, at this time, the Colonel knew that his wife had ever been engaged to Mr. HEMMING. In 1861 Mrs. POLLARD's health gave way, and, for the second time during her married life, she had to come to England. Mr. HEMMING then began to visit her. This he did almost daily for some time. At last, when the Colonel came home, toward the end of 1863, he found his wife had eloped, leaving a note behind her owning that she had been untrue to him, and saying that, by the time her note reached him, she would be at sea, hundreds of miles away. She afterwards wrote to her sister, saying she had gone thousands of miles away from home with the man who had loved her, and whom she had loved, sixteen years ago. Col. POLLARD could not find out where they were till August, 1864, when he ascertained that they were living together as man and wife near Barking, in Essex. There was no defence to the charge of adultery, but the counsel on both sides addressed the jury on the question of damages. For the Colonel, it was contended that Mr. HEMMING, as a man of honor, ought not to have renewed his acquaintance with Mrs. POLLARD while she was without her husband's protection; and that, having abused the opportunity afforded him by his previous acquaintance to alienate her affections from her husband, he ought to pay exemplary damages. For Mr. HEMMING, it was urged that the real origin of the misfortune was the marriage of the Colonel with a lady who had formed a strong attachment to another person, and that Mr. HEMMING being a man of very moderate means, he would be completely ruined by heavy damages. The Judge-Ordinary told the jury that Mr. HEMMING's position in life was not the measure of damages, for, if he could not pay in purse, he must in person. He told them the question was, what loss had the husband sustained. The jury returned a verdict for the petitioner, with £1,000 damages.

LORD AMBERLEY ON THE AMERICAN WAR

From the Liverpool Courier, March 20.

The third meeting which Viscount AMBERLEY promised to address, was held on Friday night in the Leeds Music Hall, and was composed of the nonelectors of the borough, though the electoral element was also largely represented. The Hall was crowded in every part. The meeting was most cordial and enthusiastic, and his reception must have been most gratifying to the noble Lord. Mr. D. LUPTON was called to the chair.

Lord AMBERLEY, on rising to address the audience, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. At the commencement of his speech he replied to the attack upon him in the *Times*, and complained of their comments upon his first speech, which was given at length, while only a brief telegraphic summary had been given of his second speech, in which reference was made to a single point in a manner which entirely perverted his meaning. He denied that he had retracted anything from his first speech, or that he had given any pledge under pressure. The noble lord then referred to the American war. He said: We in England have all along taken the warmest interest in this war, and most of us have espoused either the one side or the other [hear, hear]. The government has preserved the most perfect neutrality, as it was bound to do; but although that has been the position of the Government, there have appeared in various papers articles of the most irritating and offensive kind toward the United States—articles which have created an exceedingly bad impression in America, and have even, perhaps, led Americans to think they were entirely without sympathy in England. [Hear, hear.] There may have been a time at which we in England were doubtful with regard to the aims of the United States Government. We did not know whether they were sincerely desirous of effecting the emancipation of the slaves. It was difficult for us to sympathize altogether with the object they certainly had—that of restoring the Union. It was a very natural object for them, but we could not quite throw ourselves into their position. [Hear, hear.] But it ought to have been still more difficult to us to sympathise with the object of the Confederate States—[loud cheers]—an object which has always been perfectly distinct, viz., that of maintaining and consolidating the institutions of slavery [cheers.] It is a thing much to be regretted that there has arisen among some Englishmen a rather lax and unfair tone upon this question of slavery. Even if they don't distinctly say that slavery is right, they at any rate attempt to excuse it and palliate it, and to make out in every way that it is not so bad a thing after all [hear, hear.] Those who have been on the spot and have seen the system in its actual working, appear to have a different opinion. They at least know the evils of slavery, and they do not think it a matter to be trifled with or to be excused away [hear, hear.] We sometimes hear comparisons drawn between the state of the American slaves and that of labor in this country. There is, however, one mighty difference between the condition of the slaves and that of the laborers, namely, that it is the interest of the American slave owners to keep their slaves in a low moral condition, to refuse them education, and in every way to prevent them from becoming discontented with their lot. It is on the contrary the interest and wish of all classes in England to do everything that can be done for the benefit of the laboring classes. [Loud applause.] It is their wish that they should have the utmost amount of education, and that both their material and moral interests should be promoted in every way. It is, moreover, in the power of laborers themselves to do much toward elevating their own condition.

THE POPE AND THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.

The Pope has addressed the following letter to Mgr. DUPANLOUP:

To the Venerable Brother Felix, Bishop of Orleans:

PIO PAPA IX: Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction—Such, O venerable brother, is our appreciation of thy reverence and affection toward us that even when these documents had not reached us in which thou hast so happily and usefully united different things, we already seemed to hear thy voice join to the noble voices of the brethren, who setting aside every human consideration and braving every risk, have nearly all defended with sacerdotal constancy and freedom, before the high Minister of the Empire, the violated rights of the See, and endeavored to warn the faithful committed to their charge, of the dangers of the errors condemned by us, execrating them in the same sense in which we have reproved them. Wherefore, the pleasing, although certainly not unexpected, account has reached us of the diligence with which thou hast forwarded copies of our letter to all the parishes of thy diocese; as well as thy pamphlet, in which, praising the intrepid protests of thy brethren, thou hast joined in the same with all thy soul. Eagerly perusing this work, we see, not without pleasure, that thou hast not only collected and condemned to well-merited contempt the calumnies and errors of the newspapers, but severely reproved the injurious prohibition by which leaving to presumptuous and inimical writers license of discussion, it is sought to deprive the sole legitimate interpreters of our letters, to whom besides they are addressed, of the faculty of publishing and explaining the same.

And we are principally gratified with the enumeration of the wicked and arrogant machinations and frauds, acts of destruction and cruelty, that, supported by the testimony of indubitable and public facts, thou hast set before the eyes of all in the first part of the work, in order to manifest the intentions of those to whose illustrious guardianship, under the Convention of the 15th of September last, it was thought proper to confide the rest of the spoil and the sacredness of our rights. We therefore testify to thee the gratitude of our soul, surely knowing that thou, from the zeal with which thou art accustomed to defend the cause of religion and truth, will explain to thy people the true sense of our letters with that study and accuracy, no less than energy, employed in repelling the calumnious interpretations given to the same. And meanwhile we promise thee ample recompense for this study, in token whereof, and as testimony of our special goodwill, we lovingly bestow upon thee and upon all thy diocese our apostolic benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, at Rome, the 4th of February, 1865, in the 19th year of our Pontificate.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF PARRICIDE.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 15, 1865.

A most extraordinary case of parricide has been brought before the assizes of the Puy de Dôme, and occupies public attention. An old couple, named PELISSIER GRIMARDIAS, were living at the beginning of 1860 in the town of Maringues, the husband being then seventy years of age and the wife sixty. PELISSIER had been an old soldier of the First Empire, but had turned baker. He had a son, JEAN, who was married, but had no children, and a daughter, FRANCOISE, married to one MORAUD. From his youth JEAN PELISSIER had been remarked in the neighborhood for the brutality of his character. He had of latter years constantly been heard to say that when people's parents become old and useless, they ought to be got rid of. In December 1857, JEAN PELISSIER was imprisoned for having thrown a wooden shoe at a girl's head. He had often struck his wife with an iron instrument used in the process of baking. His only companion was a returned convict. In fact he was considered one of the worst characters in Maringues, whereas the rest of the family were much respected. In the beginning of 1860 quarrels as to money matters between him and his parents arose, and JEAN succeeded in inducing the whole family to set out for Riom, a town nineteen kilometres from Maringues, to consult a lawyer. He, however, managed to send home his wife and sister, who were much surprised next day at the non-appearance of the old couple or of JEAN, who did not return till midnight, when he stated that his father had met an old comrade, one named SENE, who had a very profitable wine business at Marseilles, whither he had induced his parents to accompany him. In a few days JEAN read aloud a letter from his father to his wife and sister, in which the old man begged he would join him at Marseilles, and bring with him a supply of clothes for himself and his mother. JEAN left home immediately, and returned in the course of a few days, reporting most favorably of his father's new business, stating that his mother assisted in SENE's shop, and that both were making considerable sums of money. It must be remembered that neither his wife nor sister could read. During the years 1860, '61, and '63, JEAN from time to time read out similar letters and absented himself from home, invariably returning with money, which he stated his parents had given him. Meanwhile his sister repeatedly expressed a wish to accompany him on a visit to her parents, and at last insisted on going so last May; and in spite of all the difficulties JEAN raised to her journey, she commenced her preparations, when on the 11th JEAN received a letter from SENE, announcing the death of old Mad'me PELISSIER, [illegible] Maringues to inform his family of her death he himself died of apoplexy. JEAN started off instantly in a state of most demonstrative affliction. A sudden doubt flashed across the mind of his sister. She inquired of the post-office, and on ascertaining that no letter from Marseilles had been delivered to her brother, she felt convinced that he had murdered her parents. JEAN made his appearance at the end of two days. A frightful scene ensued. To the appeals of his family as to what he had done with his parents, he replied, "That is my secret. What has been done will benefit you all, and I abide the consequences." His sister, frantic with grief and horror, and perfectly convinced of his guilt, took him apart, and implored him to save the honor of the family, and commit suicide rather than ascend the scaffold. A few hours later, the poor creature, struck with remorse for having suggested a fresh crime to her brother, and maddened by despair, cut her own throat. The police, having got scent of the suicide and of its motive, succeeded in capturing JEAN, who had left Maringues the night of his sister's death. The idea is, that JEAN packed his father's and mother's bodies into a huge box, which some men belonging to the railway station at Riom remember to have had considerable difficulty in placing on a truck. The trial, which has commenced, excites great interest.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE AT SEA.

The Melbourne *Argus*, of Jan. 15, relates a singular incident at sea. On the 21st of November, while a heavy sea was running, one of the crew of the steamer *London*, from London to Melbourne, fell overboard. A boat was at once lowered, and Mr. HARRIS, the sailing master, and five men, pulled off in search of the man, who, however, perished. The man fell overboard about 11 o'clock in the morning, and Capt. MARTIN, the captain of the *London*, felt confident he saw the boat go down soon after it was lowered from the ship. Nevertheless, the search was continued until dusk, about 7 o'clock, when all hope of ever seeing any of the men again alive was abandoned. Throughout the day the *London* was plainly visible to the men themselves, but their boat, a large life-boat, drawing barely four inches, had no hold of the water, and drifted to leeward so rapidly that they could not pull up to the steamer. However, they had a resource. Passengers, as we all know, will cause annoyance on shipboard by using the boats as storerooms. Mr. HARRIS had himself cleared out the life-boat a few days previously, but it was now found that there had been a fresh transgression, and that two or three rugs and blankets, and other "gear" of that description were on board. There were speedily made use of. Two oars lashed blade uppermost, the one forward and the other aft, furnished masts on which the rugs were hoisted; a broken oar was transformed into a bowsprit, and a linen bolster case split open made a couple of jib-sails, which answered admirably. Still the boat would not lie close to the wind. The most that could be done was to keep a parallel course with the steamer. When evening fell, and the vessel was shut out from sight, she was not above six miles away, so that while the light lasted the rise and fall of her bowsprit with the swell could be plainly traced. Mr. HARRIS divided the men into watches, one man to steer and another to look out while the others slept, and he kept on the steamer's course until daylight, though the chance of catching her was but small. In the morning nothing was to be seen, and Mr. HARRIS then determined to steer for Trinidada, a little islet perched on the ocean between South America and Africa, a barren spot, but on which water is to be procured, and on which, it is said, though it is not positively known, that a few waifs of society obtained a precarious living. Trinidada must have been one hundred miles distant, but the wind was fair, and aided by a fifth sail, a square sail, rigged amidships on the boat-hook, the little craft slipped along at the rate of five or six knots the hour. There was literally nothing in the way of eatables on board; there was not even a beaker of water or a pipe of tobacco, but the men bore the privation with perfect good humor, laughing as to who would have their "plum duff." By-and-by, the masts of the *Henry Tabor*, an American whaling-bark, were sighted. She was about eight miles off, but, as the wind was free, the boat soon ran down to her, and the crew met with a hospitable reception. They had been in the boat for thirty-two hours, and had encountered a very heavy sea during the whole of that time. Next day the *Henry Tabor* fell in with the *John Bunyan*, and the men were taken on board that vessel and conveyed to Melbourne. After the arrival of the lost men, rumors, emanating from some of the passengers, attributed blame to Capt. MARTIN in not having instituted a sufficient search for the boat; but, on the other hand, the saloon passengers presented Capt. MARTIN with an address at the close of the voyage, as an expression of their approval of his conduct, and Sir DANIEL COOPER and Archdeacon REIBEY, two of the passengers, formally expressed their opinion that every effort was made to find the boat, and that the search was not abandoned until all hope was given up. Mr. HARRIS has also written a letter, declaring that no commander could have done more than Capt. MARTIN did. An inquiry was made into the facts by the Acting Shipping Master at the port of Melbourne, and the evidence taken by him was laid before the Attorney-General, who pronounced that it did not furnish grounds for a charge of misdemeanor against Capt. MARTIN. Doubtless investigation will be made by the Board of Trade in England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAPID PASSAGE OF THE CHINA.

From the Liverpool Mercury, March 23.

By the annexed abstract of the log of the Cunard mail steamer *China*, it will be seen that she has accomplished the voyage from New-York to Queenstown in 8 days, 14 hours and 8 minutes—deducting the difference in time—a feat quite unparalleled in the annals of screw steam navigation. The *China's* passage is several hours shorter than the fastest ever previously made by any screw, and has only been surpassed by occasional voyages of the *Persia* and *Scotia*. The following is the abstract: March 8, wind SE., course various; 2:20 P. M. received pilot; 3 P. M., left New-York; 5:07 P. M., discharged pilot. March 9, wind SSE., course E., distance 230 miles, lat. 46° 28' N., lon. 68° 58' W.; fresh breeze. March 10, wind S., course N. 75° E., distance 324 miles, lat. 41° 51', lon. 62° 02', fresh breeze. March 11, wind S., course N 8° E, distance 334 miles, lat. 32°, 31', long. 54° 36'; fresh breeze. March 12, wind S., course N 76° E, distance 330 miles, lat. 44° 04', long. 47° 18'; fresh breeze. March 13, wind SW and NW, course N 59° E, distance 337 miles, lat. 48° 50', long. 39° 49'; strong breeze. March 14, wind NNW and W, course N 71° E, distance 336 miles, lat. 48° 50', long. 31° 54'; light breeze. March 15, wind W and SSW, course N 74½° E, distance 322 miles, lat. 80° 15', long. 23° 52'; light breeze. March 16, wind NW, course N 80° E, distance 334 miles, lat. 50° 47', long. 15° 11'; strong breeze. March 17, wind NW and SE, course various, distance 280 miles, lat. 51° 10', long. 8° 10'; 9:32 A. M., arrived at Queenstown; 10 A. M. discharged mails; 11:45 A. M., left Queenstown. March 18, wind NW and SE, course various, distance 236 miles; 2:35 A. M., received a pilot; 5:35 A. M., arrived at Bell Buoy; 6:32 A. M., arrived at Liverpool.

THE NEW FRENCH SENATORS.

The following are some biographical details concerning the four members just appointed to the Senate: M. DEVIENNE was born in 1809. He was appointed Judge-Auditor at Lyons in 1825, and has been successively Councillor of the Court of that City, President at the Civil Tribunal of Lyons, Procureur-General at Bordeaux and Lyons, and is now First President of the Imperial Court of Paris. He was Deputy for the Rhone from 1844 to 1848. Gen. MILLINET was born at Nantes, and served as Sub-Lieutenant, when hardly 15 years old, before Metz, where he was wounded. He afterward went through the campaign in Spain, took part in several expeditions in Algeria, and defeated BOU-MAZA at Mostaganem; was named Colonel in 1846, and General of Brigade in 1850. He commanded a brigade of the Imperial Guard at Sebastopol, and was wounded in the first assault of the Malakoff. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Seine-et-Oise at the elections in 1863, and is now Commander of the National Guard of the Seine. Gen. FLEURY, born in 1815, enlisted in 1837, in the Spahis, and returned to France in 1848 with the grade of Chef D'Ecadron. The President of the republic attached Commander FLEURY to his person as orderly officer. He was named Colonel of the Guides, and First Equery to the Emperor in 1852, and since Aid-de-Camp of His Majesty and General of Division. He is one of the most devoted supporters of the empire, and has been frequently employed on political and diplomatic missions by the Emperor. M. CHEVREAU is a native of Belleville, near Paris, where he was born in 1825. He was occupied in literary pursuits until 1849, when he was appointed Prefect of the Ardeche. On the 2d of December, 1852, he was called to the post of Secretary-General at the Ministry of the Interior, and was in 1853 named Councillor of State. He has since been successively Prefect of the Loire-Inferieure and of the Rhone.

HOUGHTON AND DE HOUGHTON.

A Mr. G. W. WEEKS, apparently an American, has published a volume of poems which he has dedicated to Lord HOUGHTON. "In certain circles" Mr. WEEKS has found his dedication to Lord HOUGHTON an impediment to the success of his book, because his lordship's title was confounded with the name of Sir HENRY DE HOUGHTON, who took a leading part in getting up the recent peace address to the people of the United States. Mr. WEEKS wrote on the subject to Lord HOUGHTON, who replied: "I am much obliged to you for calling my attention to the misapprehension that exists in the United States of America, with regard to the name I have assumed. Sir HENRY DE HOUGHTON, the advocate of the Confederate cause, is a Lancashire baronet of very old family and high position in that county; the name is usually pronounced Horton. My name is MONCKTON MILNES, and my title is taken from an estate called Great Houghton, in Yorkshire. This is usually pronounced Howton, and was the title of the minister, Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, which gave the name to the Houghton races at Newmarket. I have been, from the beginning of the rebellion a staunch supporter of the Federal cause. I never doubted of its right, and I never doubted of its success. I only wish that there had been more public men of the same opinion in this country."

GOLDEN HAIR.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The "rage" for golden hair which agitates Paris just now is no Imperial novelty. FIRENZUOLA, in his treatise on beauty, (*Della Bellezza delle Donne*) says, as a point admitted of no dispute, that the proper color of a lovely woman's hair is golden; and the Venetian women, according to VECELLIO, were accustomed to anoint their hair, and then sit upon the house roof, allowing the blazing sun to stream down upon their heads, in the hope of catching the golden tint so loved by artists, and immortalized by TITIAN, VERONESE and BONIFAZIO. But tastes vary. The Greeks, if we are to trust ANACREON, preferred purple hair. And what may that be? The ancients were very fond of purple, and they perplex moderns by the laxity with which they used the term. Purple wine and purple sea are recognizable; but what was the color of HORACE's purple swans? And what was the precise shade of purple hair? The only examples of such hair that we have seen have been on the heads and faces of ancient juveniles of both sexes, when an imperfect eye has been used, which, seen in a side-light, has had a purple light of love not altogether like the bloom of young desire. But this has not appeared to us very fascinating.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

In a town in the South of England some youths have formed themselves into a joint stock company for breeding and selling pigeons. A pair of these birds breed eight or ten times in the course of a year, and have two at a brood. Their keep costs about 1d. a week each; they will fetch 9d. each for the table when a month old, and there is always a demand for them. Fancy pigeons fetch a much higher price. The stock consists of about 20 pairs, (pigeons are monogamous,) which produce nearly 400 birds a year. Not long since the company declared a dividend of 10 per cent. The tumbler pigeons, which roll over and over in the air, are wittily called the company's rolling stock.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The London *Builder* says: Few or none—and we include men of learning and rank—are aware that nine English peers, of the Upper House, or second estate, have greater landed and house property in London, west and north-west of Temple Bar, than any ninety or more commoners, of the Lower House, or the third estate. Here are the names of the nine lucky lords:—1. The Duke of Bedford; 2. The Duke of Portland; 3. The Marquis of Exeter; 4. The Marquis of Salisbury; 5. The Marquis of Northampton; 6. The Marquis of Westminster; 7. The Marquis of Camden; 8. Earl Craven; 9. Earl of Portman. No other nine peers or M. P. or London citizens of "credit and renown," can be pitted, we repeat, against these nine peers as owners of London property west of Temple Bar and without the jurisdiction of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the oaken truncheons of the Peelers of the city police.

—Another distinguished artist has been cut off in the midst of his career, and follows Decamps, Horace Vernet, Delacroix and Flandrin to the grave. TROYON, says the "Flaneur" in the *London Star*, was born at Sevres in 1813, studied under Riocreux, exhibited for the first time in 1833, and worked uninterruptedly till attacked by an illness brought on by extreme fatigue. The rival of Landseer and Rosa Bonheur, his style differed from both, yet Troyon's "Beoufs au Labor," his "Return from the Farm," as well as his "Starting for Market," will hand down his name to posterity as an animal-painter of the first order of merit. The list of his works will make a formidable catalogue if there be an exhibition of them, which is not yet announced.

—The "Woman in Mauve," with Mr. Sothern in the leading part, was produced at the Haymarket on Saturday night. It was, on the whole, well received. There was, however, some interruption, to which Mr. Buckstone thus referred in addressing the audience at the close of the performance: "It is with much regret I have to inform you that the attempted interruptions to this piece that you have heard to-night have been organized by a person well known to some of you. This is the first time that such a cowardly and un-English proceeding has taken place at this theatre during my twelve years of management. I have evidence from many sources to prove what I have said; but, at present, am quite content to leave the matter in the hands of my friends and the public."

—Five presentation copies of the *Life of Cæsar* have, according to the *Guardian*, been distributed in England. Of these copies one has been presented by the Emperor to Her Majesty, another to Lord PALMERSTON, another to Lord MALMESBURY, and another to Sir HENRY HOLLAND. Of the destination of the fifth copy we are not informed.

—Mr. G. Patten, A. R. A., died on the 11th ult. Mr. Patten was born in 1801, and studied first as a miniature painter, and afterward, on aiming at historical painting, in a larger style, he was elected an associate of the Academy in 1837. His most interesting work is a portrait, the only existing one, it is said, of Paganini.

—A curious rumor is current in Paris just now—that one of the Orleans princes has visited the capital, and had been seen at the great Pourtales sale, on the Boulevards, and in other public places. There does not seem to be any foundation for the story, except a haphazard remark of the eccentric Marquis de Boissy.

—A letter, dated Rome, insists that the Vatican has received notice from the Queen of Spain that in consequence of the sacrifices she has been compelled to make, she shall be in future obliged to diminish the amount of the subsidy which for years she has sent to His Holiness.

—An eminent West End publisher, it is rumored, has already made arrangements for printing the recent travels and theatrical adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. Since they left England, some two years since, these distinguished performers have almost circumnavigated the globe.

—The Paris papers give the following letter from the Prince Imperial to the eldest son of the late Duc de Morny: "My dear little Charley,—I grieve deeply for your loss. When I grow up I will be to you what my father was to yours."

—Miss Christina Rossetti will soon publish, by Messrs. Macmillan, another volume of poems, of about the same bulk as that entitled "Goblin Market," by the same lady. The proposed title is "The Prince's Progress, and other Poems."

—M. Felicien David's new opera, "Le Saphir," produced last week at the Opera Comique, appears to have had but a moderate success. It is spoken of by the Paris critics as wanting dramatic impulse and variety.

—The opera season at St. Petersburgh is over. Mme. Barbot is reengaged for three years, and is to sing in "L'Africaine" there. Signor Calzolari, also, is reengaged. Mme. Fricci will replace Mme. Fioretti.

—Accounts have been received from St. Petersburgh, respecting Signor Giuglini's health, which make it too probable that Her Majesty's Theatre may be deprived of his services this season.

—The Shah of Persia has sent the poet Frederick Shack, of Bavaria, the decoration of the Order of the Sun, for having translated the two works of Firdusi into German verse.

—A work will shortly be published by Viscount Milton and Dr. Cheadle, bearing a narrative of their journey across the Rocky Mountains. It will be entitled "The North-west Passage by Land."

—Mr. Faed's contribution to the Royal Academy Exhibition represents a party of Highland folk witnessing the departure of some emigrant relatives—a girl and an old man are the principal figures.

—Mr. Strahan will soon publish a volume called "Poems of Pioverdale," by Mr. Robert Buchanan. The same publisher has also in the press a drama on "Judas Iscariot."

—There is a talk of a Singing Festival to be held at Dresden during the Summer, at which twenty to twenty-five thousand singers will appear.

—The *Gazette Musicale* continues to point to the second or third week in April as the date of the production of "L'Africaine."

—Following the example of Paris and London, Madrid has recently established an Anthropological Society.

—Mr. Carlyle's work on Frederick the Great has been completed by the publication of volumes five and six.

—More favorable accounts are received from Paris respecting the condition of Mr. Vincent Wallace, the composer.

—Mlle. Adelina Patti has left Paris for Madrid, to fulfill an engagement in that city.

—M. Michelet is writing the *Lives of the Twelve Cæsars*.

—It is said that Miss Bateman is shortly to appear as *Bianca*, in Milman's play of "Fazio."

—M. Auber is said to be at work on a libretto by M. Sardou.

A SAD CASE.—A few days ago a young married woman named CHAMBERLAIN, daughter of Rev. Mr. CRANDALL, a well-known clergyman in Le Seur County, Minnesota, shot her betrayer, a man named STANLEY. The woman was the wife of a soldier in the Tenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and during the absence of her husband at the front was seduced from the paths of virtue by STANLEY, who is a rebel deserter from Virginia. Some months after, hearing of the death of her husband, she wrote to her parents, stating that in order to shield them from disgrace she had made arrangements with the man who had ruined her to take her out of the country, entirely beyond the reach of friend or foe, and there leave her to herself and her own resources.

The father started in immediate pursuit. He overtook them before they had got far, and pretended that he had a warrant for the man's arrest. The fellow at once proposed to give $100, and leave the country never to return, if the father would let him off. The old man took the $100, and returned home with the daughter, but in a few days the fellow returned to the neighborhood and boasted of his crime, taking pains to defame and slander the character of the victim. This conduct so preyed upon the mind of the girl, that in a moment of almost insanity she shot the wretch who had betrayed her, and then made good her escape.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Junior Exhibition.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, April 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Another anniversary of the pleasant college entertainment of Junior Exhibition has come and gone. Such an exhibition as this is far more gratifying to the mind of a son of *Alma Mater* Yale than that exhibition of "educated rowdyism" which the newspapers, a short time since, chronicled as the last report from these classic grounds. As intellect triumphs over matter, so must this exhibition replace the former one with memories far more congenial to a college for mental training. "Great oaks from little acorns grow;" and in like manner the disturbances alluded to were caused by that simple article of personal furniture—a cane. Ever since Prometheus stole fire from Heaven in a cane, it seems as if that article was animated with a living principle for evil. For this was the instrument of the most disgraceful scene that ever occurred in the United States Senate, with one exception. And now Sophomores *refuse to* let Freshmen carry a cane, and hence "riotous students." It is to be hoped the wholesome reaction of public feeling in college against such disorders will be permanent, and that both these classes will act upon the proverb, "Your *dog* Latin may be pardoned, *cave canem*."

The exercises commenced this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and were continued in the evening.

The dissertation on "*Prescott*," by Mr. S. H. CHAPMAN, of your city, though too brief, was quite discriminating and finely delivered. The fact was well put, that genius is generally but another name for a mind working under the impulse of great industry and exalted ambition. There is a tendency among students to feel that if one has not a genius for a particular work, as writing for instance, any effort in that direction must be unsuccessful. "BYRON's *Passion for Greece*," by ALBERTON CASE, of Southold, N. Y., was a frank and well-considered essay and delivered with force. For some reason, BYRON has something in his nature very attractive to the student. But Lord BYRON, at Missolonghi, is a theme for controversy. His attachment to Greece may have been sincere, but with the impression that this man's fondness for liberty was rather a fondness for license, and that his misanthropy was a principle of his nature, it seems necessary to look at his love for Greece in a negative light, and consider it hatred of England. The "Statesmanship of Machiavelli," by J. F. ALLEN, of Pittsfield, Mass., was a fine oration, representing this Florentine in a favorable light, but, like BYRON, it seems unnatural to think that the author of the "Prince" was anything but an insincere and unprincipled man. The performances of Messrs. LAMPMAN and COLE, would have done honor to a Commencement Scheme. "It Might have Been," by Mr. GOODRICH, as a product of independent thought, was surpassed by none. A Poem—"The Nation's Dead," by Mr. BRAND, gained additional attention, from the fact that the author was the color bearer of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers on the ever memorable field of Gettysburgh. It is true that "the nation is sown with graves" by this war, and that "the hero is not dead." The simple beauty of the poem shows that it is not inconsistent to exchange the musket for the muses. Mr. COFFIN's "Yale Manhood" dwelt on boating, and contained an allusion to Yale's triumph on Worcester lake which was received with ringing enthusiasm by the galleries. If by it was meant an equilibrium between mind and matter in the student upon JUVENAL's principle of a "healthy mind in a healthy body," it was timely and the doctrine was well exemplified by the speaker. To a stranger, however, it seemed inappropriate to excite merriment on such an occasion by allusion to chapel exercises. The concluding orations by Messrs. HALL and JUDSON, as also that by Mr. SLOANE, showed vigorous thought and delivery. The music on this occasion was by HELMSMULLER's Twenty-second Regiment band and better we have seldom heard at a like college exercise.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Rev. BOSTON DRAYTON was accidentally drowned in the surf, a few miles from Cape Palmas, on the 12th of December last. His body was recovered the next day, and was buried on the 14th at the Cape, as becoming one conspicuous in the Christian ministry, and as the head of the Judiciary of the Republic of Liberia. Mr. DRAYTON was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, but had spent two or three years in Virginia, before leaving for Liberia, Nov. 5, 1845, he then being about twenty-four years old. He settled at Cape Palmas and became very popular as the pastor of the Providence Baptist Church of that place. Subsequently he was appointed by the Southern Baptist Convention, Superintendent of their Missions in West Africa. Mr. DRAYTON was also Governor of the little Republic of Maryland, and most strenuously opposed its annexation to the elder republic, yielding only to imperative circumstances. He was made Chief Justice of Liberia in 1859. At the last election he was the unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Hon. D. B. WARNER, the present incumbent.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation calling on the people of Pennsylvania to offer thanks for our victories in all the public places of worship on Sunday next. He says: "The last centre of treason has fallen. Richmond is ours. Our armies entered it amid the cheers and general joy of its rescued inhabitants, so long ground under the heel of usurping oppressors. The beaten rebel host is fleeing, hotly pursued by our victorious cohorts, and to be soon captured or dispersed. Let us give glory to the Lord, who hath given us the victory. The Republic is sacred. Again let us say, glory to the Lord who hath inspired our heroic people, that during four weary years, though often baffled, defeated and disheartened, they have persisted steadily in the great cause, and have poured out their blood and treasure like water, for the salvation of the country. The names of our leaders and their companions, on the land and on the water, stand on imperishable rolls of honor, and to the last hour of time will be held in grateful remembrance."

WILLIAM HEATHCOTE DELANCY, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western New-York, died yesterday morning at Geneva. He was born in Westchester County in 1797, graduated at Yale in 1817, studied theology under Bishop HOBART, was ordained in 1820, was assistant minister in Philadelphia in 1823, President of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, assistant in St. Peter's, Philadelphia, in 1833, and rector of that church in place of Bishop WHITE in 1837, consecrated Bishop of the new Diocese of Western New-York in 1837, since which time he has been one of the most active and honored prelates of his church. He has visited Europe twice, once as a delegate to the English House of Bishops from the Church in America. He goes to his long home full of years and honor, and with the regrets and blessings of all good men. Assistant Bishop COXE will assume the vacant chair.

Among the locomotives secured by Gen. TERRY in his overland movement from Wilmington to Goldsboro is one that possesses some historical interest, the engine "Job Terry." The "Terry" first came into the possession of the United States military authorities by the occupation of Alexandria, Va., in May, 1861; was recaptured by Stonewall JACKSON at Front Royal in the famous Banks retreat down the Shenandoah, in the Summer of 1862; recaptured soon after by the Union forces near Martinsburgh, and found slightly damaged; was, however, soon put in running order; ran for us but a short time, again falling into rebel hands at Warrenton Junction, Va., at the time of POPE's disastrous campaign, doing the rebels service till repossessed by Uncle Sam last week by her namesake, Gen. TERRY.

The Louisville *Democrat* is informed that all the south and west portion of Kentucky is almost entirely rid of guerrillas, save here and there a few men in small gangs are prowling about, making robbery their forte, and there is not a day that dawns that some one or more of them does not quit the business. These gangs are "growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less." But a short time ago there were several regularly organized bands of guerrillas, led by such men as Sue Mundy, Tim. Wiggington, Hedges, Coulter and others, roaming about the State at large, going almost when and where they pleased, keeping the "country side in fear." There are now but one or two organized bands in the State, and they are in a fair way to be broken up.

Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON is lurking somewhere north of the Arkansas River, and making an effort to get up a command. He recently issued a printed order as commander of the "Department of Northern Arkansas and Missouri," directing deserters and absentees to rejoin their respective commands by the 1st of May. A full pardon is promised if the delinquents report by that time; otherwise, they are to be treated with all the rigors of martial law. He denounces guerrilla warfare and bushwhacking, and assures citizens who remain in peaceful pursuits at home that they shall not be molested, no matter what may be their political faith.

Gen. AMBROSE P. HILL, (rebel) was killed during the late battles. He has shown considerable ability and great bravery in a wicked cause. Born in Culpepper, Virginia, in 1826, he went to

West Point in 1842, and graduated in 1847, as brevet Second Lieutenant of artillery, made First Lieutenant in 1857, and assigned to the Coast Survey; resigned in March, 1861, and became Colonel of the Third Virginia rebel Infantry, rising rapidly to the grade of General, which, in the rebel army answers to our grade of Major-General. Since the death of JACKSON, and the wounding of LONGSTREET, HILL has been LEE's main stay.

It is stated that in consequence of the limited demand for woolen goods and the prospect of lower prices for wool, the principal manufacturers of these fabrics are contemplating the stoppage of a large portion of their machinery. The Washington Mills, the Lawrence Manufacturing Company and the Middlesex Manufacturing Company have already reduced their product materially. The flannel mills throughout the country, it is also asserted, are running with great caution, and in many instances have stopped from one third to one-half their works.

Business is reviving in Charleston. The *Courier* says: "King-street begins to assume its old lively aspect. On each side of the way, from morning till night, there is a continual moving throng. The merchants and traders seem to be doing a good business, which speaks well for the future prosperity of the city. It is remarkable how great a change has been effected in the short space of five weeks. When the Union forces entered the city, King-street was deserted and desolate, but now it is filled with activity and life."

The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to an Assessor's letter from Cincinnati in regard to licence for peddling liquors, says that, as far as the Internal Revenue Law is concerned, any person duly licensed as a peddler may sell liquors as well as other commodities, traveling from place to place in the manner of a peddler. A liquor-dealers licence cannot be required from any person for selling liquors in the manner of a peddler.

An armistice, which had been agreed upon at Morganza, La., for ten days, has been productive of good results. It was made by common consent, that the forces of both sides might be turned against a noted guerrilla, ONELL, who commanded thirty or forty guerrillas. He had become obnoxious to the Federals and rebels alike. His band was dispersed, and himself hanged, when the troops separated and the truce ended.

Col. NEAFIE, at Savannah, distributes, on an average daily, about eight hundred ration tickets to refugees who have come into the city, and the number is rapidly increasing. These rations do not include those furnished by Capt. HOLCOMBE to resident citizens. These measures, together with the generous aid of the New-York, Boston and Philadelphia philanthropists, have kept the hounds of hunger at bay.

Gen. SHERMAN had two narrow escapes a few days ago. The steamer on which he returned from City Point broke down when a few miles from Newbern, and the General was rowed to the city in a yawl-boat. During the day, while riding with Gen. PALMER, the horses of his carriage took fright and ran away, but the General fortunately escaped injury by jumping from the vehicle.

The rebels at Salisbury, N. C., at last accounts, were speculating on the prospects of a visit from Gen. STONEMAN's Union cavalry in the latter part of last week. STONEMAN started from Knoxville, some time ago, with a cavalry force which the rebels estimated at 6,000, and which they supposed at the time to be designed for operations in the direction of Lynchburgh.

The number of petitions for divorce on the docket of the Supreme Judicial Court in Boston, for the present term, is about two hundred, an uncommonly large number, there seldom being more than sixty cases on the docket at the commencement of the session. There are also a number of petitions from parties who have been divorced to marry again.

The Military Board appointed to examine and test breech-loading fire-arms, which has been in session at the armory in Springfield, Mass., adjourned on Thursday afternoon, and the conclusions arrived at will be reported immediately to the Ordnance Bureau at Washington. No less than sixty different guns and three wooden models of guns were presented to the board.

At the municipal election in Davenport, Iowa, on Saturday last, JOHN L. DAVIES, Republican, was elected Mayor by 482 majority. The entire Republican ticket was elected, the Democrats making no opposition, the case being a hopeless one for them. On the same day Dubuque elected Democratic officers by a large majority.

When ELIAS HOWE first invented his improvement to the sewing-machine he took it to England, and worked in its development for a Mr. THOMAS, who paid him $15 a week. At this time his family was in utter destitution. Now, there is a story current that the royalty from his patent yields him an income of $250,000 a year.

Gold and silver coin, which seemed to be the principal circulating medium at the time the Union forces entered Charleston, has made way, in a great measure, for the national currency. At stores where they formerly took in a considerable amount of coin, they now scarcely see any of it.

The Milwaukee *News* says the wheat in store in Wisconsin, amounts to six and a half millions of dollars, at former high prices, but the loss on wheat by the recent fall may be estimated at two millions of dollars. Notwithstanding this decline, the retail price still continues with scarcely any diminution.

Two or three boys were engaged, on last Saturday evening, in tormenting a drunken man, in West Boylston, Mass., when he turned upon them and stabbed a lad about fifteen years of age, the knife entering his heart and causing his death almost instantly. The murderer's name is BERTRAM ROUND.

Mr. G. PATTEN, A. R. A., died on the 11th inst. Mr. PATTEN was born in 1801, and studied first as a miniature painter, and afterward, on aiming at historical painting, in a larger style, he was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1837. His most interesting work is a portrait, the only existing one, it is said, of PAGANINI.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Sun* says that a "convention of paper manufacturers was held in this town on Thursday. Their doings have not transpired, but we learn that one of the manufacturers stated to an outsider that the design of the meeting was to prevent the manufacturers from getting panicky, and to keep up the price of paper."

JACKSON's band of guerrillas have hung three negroes in Boone County, Mo., the reason assigned being that the negroes had left their former masters and were hired to other persons. Two were found making sugar, twelve miles from Columbia, and were strung up within sight of each other.

Mrs. ANN GENTRY, who has been Postmistress at Columbia, Mo., for over thirty years, has been removed. Her husband was distinguished in the Florida War, in which he was killed. She received the appointment at the time through the agency of Senator BENTON.

Commissioner LEWIS, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has decided that sales of government securities made by Mr. JAY COOKE's agents on government account, are not subject to taxation; but that all sales on broker's own account, or on account of their customers, are taxable.

VALENTINE PERKINS, an ossified man who has been ossifying for forty-one years, died in Ohio lately. He had been blind for thirty years, and could only move two of his fingers and two of his toes. He had good health and appetite up to the time of his death.

The miners of Orofina, Idaho, have recently driven off the Chinese. A large immigration to Idaho from California is expected. The roads to the northern mines are beginning to reopen with the warm weather.

Sixty-three barrels of tar, the first manufactured in the State of Maine, was sold at Portland on Saturday for from $6 to $7 a barrel. For most purposes this tar is as good as the North Carolina article.

It's an ill freshet which does nobody good. The recent heavy rains which proved so disastrous in some sections of the country in California, swept down immense quantities of gold dust to the valleys, and the miners are busy sifting it.

The Mystic Connecticut shipbuilders have launched seventeen new steamers, two sloops and one bark, with an aggregate burden of 10,640 tons, during the last year.

A new plan for paying the State debt of Missouri is to have the railroads charge one cent additional fare per mile, and pay it into the State treasury.

In Boston, the price of milk has been reduced to eight cents per quart. In Washington, it has been reduced to twenty cents and half water.

Secretary McCulloch.

A LETTER ON THE CONDITION OF OUR FINANCES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 4, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th ultimo would have received an earlier reply but for pressing official duties. I have now only time to remark briefly that I am not responsible for what the newspapers have said about the financial policy I shall adopt as Secretary of the Treasury.

Amidst the great events that are transpiring in the United States, overturning theories and confounding the wisdom of the wisest, a Secretary of the Treasury who should avow, or even determine definitely in his own mind, his future policy, would be pronounced a bold, rather than a sensible man. What I shall aim to do is to watch carefully the progress of the events that I may be able to control, and endeavor to accommodate the administration of the Treasury to those events as to maintain the credit of the government and protect the interests of the people.

In the brief address which I made to the principal officers of the department on the 9th ultimo I said, among other things, my chief aim will, of course, be to provide the means to discharge the claims upon the Treasury Department at the earliest day practicable, and to institute measures to bring the business of the country *gradually* back to the specie standard, a departure from which (although for the time being a necessity) is no less damaging and demoralizing to the people than expensive to the Government."

This is the only avowal of policy which I have made or expect to make, at least for the present.

The former of these objects is receiving my first attention. The sales of the Seven-Thirty notes (than which no more desirable security will be offered to the public,) which have been temporarily diminished by the Wall-street panic, will, I am hopeful, be soon again so increased as to put the Treasury in a condition to meet all suspended requisitions, and honor all drafts that may be made upon it; so that the different departments, by being in a condition promptly to meet their engagements, may be enabled to reduce largely the expenses of the Goverment.

The latter object seems to be in the right train for accomplishment by the effective blows of our military and naval forces without any interposition of the Treasury Department, and in the face of a daily increase of currency through the instrumentality of the national banks.

You seem to be apprehensive that the return to specie payment is to be effected by a contraction of government issues; and you say that, "in one thing all have been disposed to unite, and that was that an early resumption was the cardinal point of my policy, and that it was to be sought at whatsoever cost to the capitalists and working-men of the country."

A resumption of specie payments is with me a "cardinal point," because I believe that the specie basis is the only safe and healthy one for business; and because I am clearly of the opinion that the interests of capitalists and working-men will be promoted by a return to it; but no policy could be more unwise than that which should attempt to accomplish it by such a curtailment of the currency as would prostrate or injuriously affect those great interests upon the prosperity of which the government depends for its revenue, and which cannot be broken down or severely depressed without depriving labor of its proper reward.

The history of Wall-street within the last ten days sustain the correctness of the opinion which in another position I have frequently expressed, that the high price of gold was to be attributed in part, at least, to other influences than the expansion of the currency, and seems to indicate that the paper circulation of the country which has been issued or secured by the government, even while its volume is being increased, may appreciate nearly to the specie standard.

As the war draws to a close, and the restoration of the Union is no longer doubtful, gold and currency approximate rapidly to each other in their market value, and of course all those articles which were made to follow the former in its ascent must sympathize with it in its decline. This cannot be prevented by any action of the Treasury, even if the interests of the country required it. It might have been better for the country and the people that the decline of the coin should have been more gradual than has been the case for the week or two past, but it is better that it should have come down as it has than that it should not have declined at all.

It is understood, I believe, among those whose habits of personal indulgence lead them into protracted excesses, that "sobering off" rapidly is a dangerous experiment; but dangerous as it may be, it is preferable to continued intoxication.

It does not follow, however, that because gold has declined from 185 to 146, and may speedily decline still further, prices generally will fall to the same extent; nor do I believe that any permanent decline which is likely to occur will prostrate the great interests of the country. On the contrary, I am of the opinion that when the specie standard is restored, or nearly reached, the assurance which this state of things will create—that the business of the country is to be transacted on a firmer basis—will divert capital from speculation, and stimulate, instead of prostrate, productive industry.

The close of the war will remove the government in a good degree from the market, both as a borrower and a purchaser, and while the business of the country is being accommodated to the new order of things, there will be, to a considerable extent, stagnation and embarrassment; but as hostilities are now likely to terminate before speculation has resulted in large individual indebtedness, the transition is likely to be effected without the disasters which so many have apprehended.

The liabilities of the people are so small, the circulating medium is so ample and so well secured, the resources of the nation are so vast, and our political future is so brilliant, that the embarrassments which a change in the business of the country must bring about, will be but temporary, and the indications are now decided, that by the time reconstruction is fairly commenced, enterprise will be quickened into new life; and with its integrity established, the only drawback upon the national prosperity, and the only stain upon the national escutcheon removed, the great republic will move forward again on its career of prosperity and honor, scarcely staggered by such a struggle with a gigantic rebellion as would have broken any other nation into fragments.

You will perceive, by the statement of the condition of the Treasury on the 1st inst., that the Government circulation has not been diminished. Whether, or to what extent, this circulation will be reduced, depends upon circumstances that cannot now be clearly foreseen. I have been, and still am, of the opinion that it must be curtailed before a return to specie payment can be effected; but it cannot be denied that the course of the market for the past month has been such as to justify a reconsideration of the opinions which have been so generally entertained in relation to the inflation of the currency. The increased demand for money, which is the result of the diminution of individual credits, may not have been fully estimated; and it may turn out that no considerable reduction of paper circulation will be needed for the restoration of the specie basis. At all events, the Government will have no interest in retiring its direct issues, if the desired object can be obtained, within a reasonable time, without it.

That any valuable interests are to be permanently injured by a return to specie payments is hardly creditable, and I cannot but think that your apprehensions of disaster to the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, as the result of it, are without reasonable foundation.

The general tariff policy is, I apprehend, settled by our national debt. The discussion of it, therefore, at the present time is unnecessary. That the present tariff needs revision is undoubtedly true. The revision it will receive by the commission which is to be appointed to revise the revenue laws, from whose labors I anticipate the best results.

The necessities of the Government will give to our manufacturing interests all the protection they will require to shield them from destructive foreign competition; and before the close of the present Administration I confidently expect to see these interests more prosperous than they ever have been. What recommendations I shall make to Congress upon the Tariff question I am not now prepared to say. I expected to be able to indorse the bill that shall be prepared by the commission, and shall be disappointed if this bill does not harmonize our foreign and internal duties, and produce a revenue which shall be sufficient to meet the interest on the public debt, and gradually reduce the principal, without being oppressive to the people.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I see no cause for discouragement in the present or prospective condition of the country. Our national debt is large, but our national resources are sufficient to carry it without embarrassment. While it would be foolish to call it a national blessing, it may be so managed as not to be a national calamity; and in the worst view that can be taken of it, it is a small matter in comparison with the inestimable value of the Union, in the maintenance of which it has been created.

I am, very truly, yours, H. McCULLOCH.

HENRY C. CAREY, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 8, 1865.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107¼	200	Mar. Min. Co.	16⅛
17,000	do	107⅞	100	Wyom. V.C.C.	44
500	do	107⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	97⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68, R.	115	100	do	97⅝
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	107	200	do ...b15	97⅜
1,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..R.	93	650	do	97¼
50,000	U.S.5s,10-40s. C.	92¼	200	do	97⅛
10,000	do	92⅛	900	do	97
25,000	U.S.6s. 1yr. Cer.		100	do ...s10	98
	Payable July.	99¾	400	do	98⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	1500	Pitts., F. W. & C.	91
2,000	Mo. State 6s	64	500	do	91¼
6,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		200	do	91½
	H.&St.J.R.	73	100	Erie Railway	68¼
7,000	Cal. 7s	117	100	do	68
5,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	25⅜	1200	do	67¾
20,000	do	25¼	600	do	67⅞
20,000	do	20	100	do	67⅝
3,000	Har. 1st M.	101	200	do ...s10	66¾
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8's,		100	do ...s30	66
	Old	106	10	Erie R. Pref.	82½
3,000	Ill. Cen. Bds.	105	200	Hud. Riv. R.	101⅝
18,000	H. & St. J. 1st L.		400	do ...s10	101⅛
	G. Bonds	90	200	Reading R. ...b30	102¼
4,000	P., Ft.W.&C.1st	101	800	do	103
1,000	P. Ft.W.&C.2d	93	500	do ...s10	102
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th	75	500	do	102¼
10,000	Miss.& Mo.L.G.	35	200	do ...s30	101
20,000	Am. Gold ...s10	148½	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	63
75	B'k of Commerce	100¼	200	do ...b15	62¾
25	do	100½	100	do	62⅝
82	Trdesmen's Bank	120	300	do	62½
10	Corn Ex. Bank	103	400	do	62
50	Man. Gas. Co	180	500	Ill. Cen. R. ...b30	101
10	Canton Co	32	200	do ...c	101
300	do	32¼	50	Cl. & Pitts. R. ..b30	66½
22	Del. & Hud. C.Co.	151	350	do	66
200	Cumb. Coal Pf.	43	200	do ...b5	66
400	do	44	1200	do	65¾
1500	do	45	400	C. & N. W. R.	27⅜
500	do	45⅞	300	do	27¾
100	do	46	350	C. & N. W. Pr.	58
100	do ...b10	45½	500	do	58⅛
400	do ...b30	46	100	Chi. & R. I. ...s10	92½
400	do	45	50	Mil. & P.DuC.R.	35
100	Quick Min. Co. ...s	67	100	Chi.& Alt.Pref.	91
500	do	66⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. ...c	97⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. ...c	65
400	do ...c	97⅜	200	do	65
200	Erie Railway	66¾	2400	do	65¼
300	do	66⅞	400	do ...s3	65¾
300	do ...c	66⅝	100	do ...c	65½
400	do	66½	200	Chi. & N. W.	27¼
200	do ...s3	66⅛	100	do ...s10	27
300	do ...s3	66¼	100	do	27
100	do ...c	66⅜	100	do ...s30	26¾
300	do ...s3	66⅛	300	Ch. & N.W.Pr. ...s3	57
200	do ...c	66⅝	200	do	57
400	do ...c	66¾	500	do	57¼
200	do	66⅝	100	do	57⅜
600	Reading R.	102	100	do	57⅜
100	do	102⅛	100	do ...s3	57¼
100	Ill. Cen. R. ...c	101½	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	90½
100	do	101¼	300	do ...c	90⅜
100	Hudson R. R. ...c	100⅞	200	Canton Co.	32
100	M. S. & N.I. R. ...s10	60	100	do ...c	32
500	do ...s3	60⅛	200	Cum. Coal	45¼
100	do	60⅛	100	do ...b15	46
300	do ...b3	60¼	100	do	45⅜
100	do ...s30	60	100	do ...c	45¼
300	do	60⅛	100	Quick. Min. Co.	67
300	Chic. & R. I. ...x d	92	700	Mariposa Min. ...s3	16¼
100	do	92⅛	400	do	16¼
200	do	92½	400	do	16⅜

SATURDAY, April 8—P. M.

There was only one Stock Exchange Board to-day. The market for Government Stocks steady, and speculation in the New-York and Western Railways less buoyant than on Friday, and quite feverish on Erie shares at 68@65@66½ ℘ cent. The Gold Room very quiet, and the range of sales 1 ℘ cent. higher than on Friday, say 150@149¼@150½@148½ ℘ cent. Money very easy, all through the Street and at Bank, notwithstanding a rumor was started that the National Banks—which, by the way, do but little in the way of lending money except on Government Securities—were to be heavily drawn upon by the Treasury. The Trust Companies are free lenders, their balances having been considerably increased by Deposits on Stock Exchange time contracts. The practice on these contracts is a pledge of 10@20 ℘ cent. by both buyer and seller in some one of the Trust Offices. Rumor has it that a single *Bear* concern in Exchange-place has $1,500,000 in pledge, to secure the performance of their outstanding contracts to deliver Erie, New-York Central and other Railways, which they recently sold down to very low figures. The private wealth of the house is understood to be large, and they also control considerable current country balances in another branch of their business—that of private banking. The game of this house, as against another prominent Stock Exchange firm, of equal wealth, on Erie stock has been the feature of the Street throughout the week. But this special fight is only a part of the great *Bear* movement against the whole market before and during and since the recent panic.

About $400,000 California bar Gold was taken yesterday for shipment to Europe by the day's steamers. The whole shipments of the day and week are $400,743. The Gold rates for Exchange on London are 108¾@109 ℘ cent.

On the Street, at 3 o'clock, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon; the Railway market unsettled, and partially on the downward turn. Gold 148¾.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	92⅛	92⅛	Pittsburgh	67¼	65⅛
U. S. 5-20's	107¼	107	Northwest	28	26¾
T. Certificates	98⅜	99¼	N. West Pref.	59¼	57¾
N. Y. Central	98⅛	97	Rock Island	93⅛	92
Erie	70¼	66½	Fort Wayne	91⅜	90¼
Hudson	101⅜	100⅞	Cum'land Coal	41½	45
Reading	103⅜	102	Quicksilver	48	46¾
Mich. Southern	63¾	60⅜	Mariposa	16¼	16¼
Illinois Cen	102⅞	101¼	Ohio & M. Certs	25	24⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Union	115	Metropolitan	118⅛
America	130	Market	105
Phenix	99	Corn Exchange	100
Tradesmen's	120	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	101¼	Importers' & Traders'	100
Pacific	170	Central National	98⅛
Bank of N. America	100	Fourth National	90
Hanover	97		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	100
Erie 1st mort. '68	100	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	104
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort ex	91
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	73⅛
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	91	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	91
B. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st m.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	78
Har. 1st m., '69-'72	101	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds conv.	85
M. C. New 1st m. 8 ℘ c '82	110	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths conv	70
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m	31
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ c., '75	105	Chi. & Alton S. F.	70
Alton & T. H. 2d m. pf.	75	Chi. & Alton 1st m.	96
Alton & T. H. 2d m. in.	70	At. & Gt. West. 1st m	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	77⅛	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	88	Mil. & St. P. 1st mort.	75
Lack. & West. bonds	100		

The First National Bank subscriptions to the 7-30 Popular Loan to-day amount to $200,000.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $7,742,886 13; including for Customs, $427,000; total payments, $36,637,066 03; on account of Loan, $134,000; balance, $33,627,358 36.

The Results of Military Successes.

From the Circular of Jerome, Riggs & Co.

The capture of Richmond, which all have looked forward to as the *coup de grace* of the rebellion, was immediately followed by a very large advance in the share market. The realization of an event had an effect precisely opposite to that produced by its anticipation. There is something extraordinary in all this, but it is explained by the fact that there is nothing now to be looked forward to calculated to excite apprehension, or to work upon the vivid imagination of our people. While the capture of Richmond is really the end of the rebellion, it has very little to do with the value of railroad shares. An important element in speculative movements no longer exists, and prices will hereafter adjust themselves upon some new hypothesis.

We have always believed that the return of peace would add to the value of railroad property. Peace means the restoration of the national authority over our whole country, and internal quiet and order. A sound political is the basis of a sound material condition. Peace, by reducing the cost of operating railroads, will more than compensate for any probable reduction in earnings. But, what is more important, it brings with it confidence in their value. The advance has been aided by a very easy money market, which enables operators for a rise to command an unlimited amount of means. The recent decline was believed to have carried many stocks far below their value, so that a strong upward movement was entirely in harmony with the public conviction. Such we think is an explanation of the recent advance in the market under the most favorable military news that have yet reached us.

Notwithstanding the recovery, we do not look forward to any stability in prices. They may reach a much higher figure, but so long as we have no other measure of values but the national credits, we must witness the constant recurrence of violent fluctuations in prices of all kinds of property. It creates no surprise to see gold fluctuate 10 ℘ cent. in a single week. The price of other things should be in ratio to that of gold. That they do not follow it is due to the uncertainty that is felt as to its value—or, rather, that of the paper currency of the country. This uncertainty must continue till the currency is convertible into *gold*—till prices and values exactly correspond.

The first news of the capture of Richmond caused a decline in gold of nearly 10 ℘ cent. It suddenly recovered to 154¾, falling off again to 150. The price of gold is powerfully affected by a variety of influences. One of the causes of the recent advance was the proposed sale, for gold, of the cotton captured at Savannah. It is also supposed that government is selling and buying to check an excessive rise or fall. The public have universally accepted the views first put forward in our circular, that an excessive and rapid decline was greatly to be deprecated. It is highly important that the fall should be so gradual that the losses occasioned thereby, which are enormous, should be distributed as equally as possible. To return instantly to a normal condition would produce widespread bankruptcy, and the most serious disasters to every interest in the community. The price of gold, however, must fluctuate violently till we can see more clearly the final result of the rebellion—more especially till we can form something like an accurate idea as to the quantity of cotton at the South available for commerce. Should a large amount be found to exist, it would exercise a powerful influence upon the price of gold. There is at present little demand for export, while we are beginning to receive large amounts from California. The stock here is accumulating, and is likely to do so for the present. The fall in merchandise checks instead of increases consumption, from the expectation created of a further decline. Such a state of things cannot last long. Any considerable purchases for consumption would create a demand for gold for remittance abroad, which would of course put up the price of the metal.

In whatever way we turn, the commercial future is full of doubt and uncertainty. It is not, however, on the whole, discouraging. The whole country is shortly to be united under one government, far more energetic and powerful than anything in the past. Restoration, instead of destruction, is henceforth to absorb the whole energies of the people. New and vast fields for enterprise are opening before them. We shall witness an unparalleled activity in all our industrial pursuits. We shall soon make up our losses, and move forward in an unexampled career of prosperity. We must lose no time, however, in taking steps to restore the currency of the country to a sound condition. A long time will be required to accomplish such a desirable result, but we must restore confidence, and, as far as possible uniformity of prices, by entering without delay upon the right path.

FOR SALE.

WANTED—LAND.
The subscribers represent
ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
ENGLISH CAPITAL,
TO BE INVESTED IN LANDS
IN
PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND,
DELAWARE, VIRGINIA,
OHIO AND MISSOURI.
Parties desirous of selling will please send full description, price, &c., to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
American Land Agency,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW ROCHELLE.—A fine country seat with 10 acres of ground; good house and outbuildings, hot house filled with choice flowers, fine lawn with shade and abundance of fruit trees, walks all graveled, fenced and fronting on four streets; a beautiful view of the Sound; the house is completely furnished; immediate possession can be given; the owner removing to the West will sell at a low price for cash, leaving a mortgage for $10,000, or will take good city property in part payment. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—NEAR OYSTER BAY, LONG ISland, a fine farm of 75 acres, on which is a lake abounding in trout, a fine flouring-mill in good order, the proceeds of which will pay the interest on the purchase money, a fine old mansion house and out-buildings, and abundance of fruit. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if required. For further particulars address G. W. KELSEY, No. 44 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, or G. M. MAYBEE, Cedar Swamp, L. I.

FOR SALE, ON THE BANKS OF THE EAST RIVER—A large house (with over 50 rooms) and several acres of land, beautifully located on the banks of the East River, about 1½ miles from the city. It is of very easy access, both by railroad and steamboat, and well adapted for a Summer hotel. There is on the premises a nine-pin alley, and an ice-house filled, garden planted. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CENTRE OF THE VILlage of Belleville, N. J., a large two-story house and lot, 58 by 100 feet, long the residence of a physician now about to retire from practice. The location is a desirable one, especially for a physician, as there is no other within a large circle of country. Inquire of THEODORE SANDFORD, Real Estate Agent, Belleville, N. J.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Two new brick houses, three-story, basement and under-cellar, high brown-stone stoops, complete with all the modern improvements; location East 93d-st., near 3d-av.; one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. Inquire of J. A. SELLICK, No. 119 East 86th-st., or GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST FARMS—A large store with dwelling in connection, containing eight rooms. Also, a dock, with building thereon, directly opposite; it is located within one mile of Tremont and 3½ miles from Harlem. Access to and from New York every half hour of the day. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, West Farms.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES.—The property on Plymouth, Washington, Adams, and Water sts., Brooklyn, for sale, together or in parcels, to close an estate. It is near the Catharine Ferry, and very convenient to the river. Apply to BENJ. G. HITCHINGS, No. 28 Pine-st., N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—COTTAGE OF TWELVE ROOMS for sale, with barn and four acres, well stocked with apples, pears, cherries, grapes and quinces; three minutes' walk from depot and eleven miles from New-York; possession at once. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FARM FOR SALE—50 ACRES CULTIVATED and 25 acres young oak wood; orchard, locust grove, half acre of Lawton blackberries; deposit of muck for manure; 4 miles from depot at Smithtown, L. I. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

$5,000.—COTTAGE FOR SALE, 11 rooms, gas and furnace, cor. Jaggar and Sandford avs., Flushing. Inquire of R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN ELLIOT-PLACE, BROOKLYN, near De Kalb-av., three new brown-stone houses. Apply on the premises from 11 to 4, or of T. WELLWOOD, No. 67 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., A CORNER LOT, fronting Central Park; price $5,000; terms easy. F. M. PERRY, No. 82 Pearl-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT SUPPLIES.

LIGHT-HOUSE OFFICE, No. 48 India-wharf, Boston, March 27, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY, April 15, 1865, for furnishing any one or all of the following articles and quantities to be delivered at this store when called for:

Fourth order Wicks, Franklin Lamps	500 yds.
Reflector Wicks	500 doz.
Chimneys 1st, order	864
Chimneys, 2d order	884
Chimneys, 3d order	1,000
Chimneys, 5th and 6th order	2,000
Scissors, straight	600
Scissors, curved	200
Buff Skins	500
Spirits of Wine—full proof—in 5 gall. square tin cases, boxed in wood, two cases in each box	50 galls.
Clock Oil in vials	150
Soap—in 40 lb. boxes	15,000 lbs.
Paint Brushes—assorted	500
Whitewash Brushes	100
Sash Brushes	100
Clamp or Scrub Brushes	300
Hand Dusting Brushes	100
Feather Brushes	150
Paint—White, in 25 lb. kegs, 1st quality	5,000 lbs.
Paint—Black, in 25 lb. kegs, 1st quality	1,000 lbs.
Boiled Linseed Oil	500 galls.
Turpentine or Benzine—in 5 gall. square tin cases, boxed in wood, 2 cans in each box	500 galls.
Putty—in 5 lb. bladders	1,000 lbs.
Hickory Brooms	100
Corn Brooms	500
Crash for Towels	500 yds.
Sponges	500
Writing paper	400 q'rs
Steel pens	40 gross.
Lead pencils	6 gross.
Envelopes, 11x1¾	2,000
Envelopes, 9 inch, buff	6,000
Envelopes, 5½ inch, buff	6,000
Envelopes, 5¾ inch, white	500
Tin cans, 2 gals., XX tin	50

All articles to be ready for delivery by the 15th of May, 1865.

All articles and packages must be marked or stamped "U. S. L. H. Est." The packages must also be marked with the names and quantity of contents. Samples may be seen at office of the Light-house Inspector at Boston or New-York.

All articles will be inspected by this office, and found in quality and quantity, in strict accordance with the stipulations of the contract before they will be accepted. Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, he or they will duly execute a contract according to the provisions and terms of the advertisement (hereto appended) within ten days, and in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership, will not be considered. All bids must be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing L. H. Establishment Supplies." The bids will be opened at the hour specified, in the presence of such of the bidders as may choose to be present.

The L. H. Board reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price. By order of the L. H. Board,
JOHN MARSTON, Commodore U. S. Navy.
L. H. Inspector 2d District.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ———, of ———, State of ———, hereby offer and agree to furnish the following-named articles and quantities for the use of the L. H. Establishment, agreeably to the provisions and in conformity to the terms of the advertisement of the L. H. Inspector at Boston, (hereto appended,) viz.:

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request that I (or we) may be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——— for signature and certificate. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid (or bids) of ——— be accepted, that he (or they) will, within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, (or bids,) execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ———, prepared in conformity to the terms of the advertisement under which it was made and hereto appended; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder. Signatures.
Witness:
Date.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient. Signature.
Place.
Date.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.
FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,
A very desirable residence on the banks of the East River, opposite 65th-st., New-York, about one and a quarter miles from Hunter's Point, 34th-st. and Hurlgate ferries (being central.)
The property consists of three or five acres of land, well stocked with a large variety of the choicest fruit, roses, shrubbery and shade trees.
The dwelling is commodious, with modern improvements, hot and cold water, shower bath, &c.; large barn, outhouses and excellent well of water.
ALSO, FOR SALE OR TO LET—In the village of Ravenswood, on the East River, several beautiful cottages and other houses, varying in size and containing from eight to fourteen rooms. Their situation for attraction and convenience to the city of New-York cannot be surpassed in its vicinity.
For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, where a map of the property and photographs of houses can be seen from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 4 P. M.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Combining the advantages of city and country, situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, in a beautiful neighborhood, directly opposite the City of Newark, five hundred feet beyond the Morris and Essex Railroad bridge, and only eight minutes' walk from the depots of either railroad, half an hour from New-York, forty trains daily, yearly commutation $60; the house is about forty feet square, three-story and basement, contains eighteen rooms, has hot and cold water with heater; the land consists of about seventeen city lots, laid out in garden, with choice fruit and shade trees; new stable and carriage-house, ice-house, &c., all in complete order; price $10,000, a part of which may remain on mortgage if desired. Apply to FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

$5,700.—FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, modern improvements, No. 216 Bergen-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.
$5,500—No. 250 Cumberland, between Lafayette and DeKalb avs.
$3,300—Second cottage north of Putnam, on Classon-av. Good garden. All very desirably located, near car routes. Half can remain on mortgage.
JOSEPH KELLY, No. 153 Degraw-st.

$100,000.—ESTATE FOR SALE NO. Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, L. I.; mansion large, new, with modern improvements; farm about 100 acres, extensive orchards and outbuildings, with boat and bathing-houses; furniture and farm stock may be had if required. Inquire of R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—EIGHT NEW COTTAGE HOUSES, built uniform; setting back from the street, two lots between each two houses, and two lots to a house; each house containing ten rooms, with water, gas, &c., pleasantly situated in Herkimer st., Brooklyn. Price low. Apply to JOHN A. BETTS, No. 28 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW BRICK HOUSES, SITuated on the northwest corner of Carleton-av. and Warren-st., near the great park; all the modern improvements, and will be sold cheaper than any new houses as pleasantly situated in the city of Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN A. BETTS, No. 28 Pine-st., basement.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN ELIZABETH—Modern architecture, hot and cold water, gas, bathrooms, &c.; six acres of land, abundance of choice fruit; 10 minutes' walk from the depot and location unsurpassed; will sell cheap. E. W. AUSTIN, (owner,) can be seen at No. 36 Park-row, Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN 73D-ST., WITHIN ONE block of Central Park and 5th-av., a handsome brown-stone, high-stoop house, with all improvements. Apply on the premises, No. 65 East 73d-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FORT HAMILton, a large frame house in first-rate order, three-story and basement, water in kitchen, with two lots of ground, variety of fruit. Inquire of Mrs. CLITZ, on the place, or at Mr. CHURCH'S store, Fort Hamilton, or H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE VERY SUPErior first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 44 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. If not sold by April 15, will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS one or more lofts, containing about one thousand or more superficial feet; a fire-proof building would be preferred. Address, stating rent, Box No. 4,121 Post-office, New-York.

ON MURRAY HILL—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 25 feet front, and fine stable, with or without the new and elegant furniture. For sale at a low price. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house and lot on 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; size of house 25x46, lot 25x130. Price $12,000. For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH BASEment, brick house, 14x60, lot 98 feet 9 inches, in 40th-st., near 7th-av. Price $7,500. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

ELEVEN CHEAP BUILDING LOTS FOR sale, singly, to workingmen, on very easy terms, on southeast corner 57th-st. and 1st-av. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW SHOP AND LOT SUITAble for a carriage-maker and blacksmith, lot 90 by 250 feet, on Main-st., Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Inquire of C. S. WALDRON.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

500,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, March 30, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 10th day of April next, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the New-York station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters. Bond, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by law.

The department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the government.

No. 6.] DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 1, 1865.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with

GRAY WOOLEN SHIRTS.

To be made from flannel equal in all respects to the sample piece now on exhibition at the office of the undersigned, and to be of the following sizes, to wit:

No. 1, 34 inches in length and 25 inches in width.
No. 2, 35 inches in length and 26 inches in width.
No. 3, 36 inches in length and 27 inches in width.
To be felled down by hand, with patent linen thread.

Bids that do not conform to the foregoing requirements will not be considered.

Proposals are also invited, at the same time and place, for

GRAY SHIRTING FLANNEL.

Equal in quality to the flannel above mentioned.

ALSO,

CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS.

Samples requested.

ALSO,

CANTON FLANNEL, UNBLEACHED.

Sample requested.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, April 12, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, April 13, 1865.

Col. C. W. MOULTON, Depot Quartermaster.

TO LET.

FRONT AND BACK PARLOR ON FIRST floor, and bedroom on third floor; rent $30 per month. Apply at No. 203 East 23d-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN'S MANSION AND GROUNDS TO LEASE, LOCATED NEAR THE OCEAN.—A gentleman having a country seat of great beauty and value, proposes to lease the same to a private family for three years, together with the furniture therein contained. It is located near and in full view of the ocean, 25 miles from New-York, and very easy of access by steamer or railroad. Rent $2,000 per annum. For further and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT RUMSON NECK, NEAR RED Bank, N. J., two commodious dwellings, 250 yards apart, with gardens and stabling; convenient to boating and bathing; fine river and ocean scenery; daily railroad and steamboat communication with New-York City. Price $200 each. Address A. HANCE & SON, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., or to JAMES A. DEGRAUW, No. 60 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A country seat, with between 4 and 5 acres of land; good house, containing 14 rooms, stable and carriage-house, ice-house filled, plenty of fruit and shade trees, plenty of good water, greenhouse and hothouse. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.; or to GEORGE H. CAREY, No. 30 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—A two-story and attic frame house, barn, &c.; ice-house filled, with garden and three or five acres of land adjoining; about five minutes' walk from Flushing, and 15 from Long Island Railroad depots; trains hourly. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE IN THE VILLAGE OF Woodbridge, N. J., with large garden attached, with fruit; five minutes' walk from two railroad stations; 1½ hours' ride from the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York; having five trains daily each way; terms $150 per year. Apply to JAS. P. EDGAR, Woodbridge.

TO LET—FOR FOUR MONTHS OR A YEAR—OR FOR SALE—A furnished house, No. 34 Rapelyea-st., Brooklyn, brown-stone, three stories and basement; all improvements. Apply to WM. COIT, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn, or S. B. ROOT, No. 215 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROADWAY OFFICES—CORNER Chambers-st., first floor over the National Shoe and Leather Bank; a suite of offices fronting on Broadway and Chambers-st.; very light and eligible in every respect; will be let or leased for a term of years. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—A three-story brick dwelling, with English basement, with all the modern improvements, gas, water and bath, large garden, situate in the central part of the City of Newark, N. J. Inquire of KING & BOND, No. 294 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for the Summer, would like to let, from May 1, a parlor and two bedrooms, third floor, front, now occupied by him in a small house, vicinity of Stuyvesant-square; terms, $50 per week. Address B., Box No. 3,180 Post-office.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS stone-front house in Degraw-st., opposite Tompkins-place; three-story, basement and cellar; garden full of flowers and roses, &c. Rent $1,000 and water tax. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A PLEASANTLY SITUATED FURnished cottage, at Cragdon, East Chester, with garden, stabling, &c.; ice-house well filled, on high and commanding view. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 1½ o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION, ON Grand-st., No. 267, the second floor, suitable for dentist, dressmaker or milliner, &c.; good place for show-case at the door. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 183 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

TO LET OR LEASE, NOS. 147 AND 149 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—A BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, four-story, good location; house in complete order and furnished thoroughly. Rent $250 per month. Address S. D. S., Box No. 1,466 Post-office.

TO LET—THE UNION STORES AND PIER AT the foot of Sedgwick-st., Brooklyn, from the first of May next. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 416 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN FOURTH-STREET, on Washington square, a first-class, full size English basement house, handsomely furnished. Rent $250 a month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS, TO let with six lots of ground at Port Richmond, Staten Island; very fine location; one hour from New-York; shade and fruit trees. H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT HOUSE, elegantly furnished, in 22d-st., a few doors from 5th-av.; four-story, brown stone, extra size; $750 a month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE OFFICES ON second floor of the Bible House, entrance on 3d av. One office on third floor, 4th-av. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—ONE room 75x25 well lighted; steam hoistway. Possession immediately. No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY building No. 37 Howard-st., only 100 feet from Broadway. Inquire at No. 79 Cedar-st., Room 10, from 1 to 4.

OFFICE ROOM TO RENT—PART OF BASEment No. 44 Pine-st. Apply on premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS AND A GOOD table, in a modern built house, with water, gas and bath; accommodations for stabling horses, boating, fishing privileges may be secured, at Greenwich, Conn., for the 1st May. Those only willing to pay a liberal price may address GREENWICH, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FAMILY of six, with one servant; large rooms, liberal table, and easy access to the city desired. Address B., Box No. 160 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and nurse, on the Hudson, within fifty miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, Box No. 5,695 New-York Post-office.

A LADY OFFERS TO GIVE INSTRUCTION in a private family in New-York City, in exchange of board. Address BEATRICE, Madison-square Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A small family, within an hour or two's distance from the city, for the Summer. Address B., Box No. 3,049 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR a gentleman and wife, nurse and infant, within a walking distance of railroad depot. Address Box No. 4,533 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, A MEDIUM-sized house, with all the modern improvements; must be in a genteel neighborhood; rent not over $1,200; best of reference given. Address T. W. K., Box No. 4,539 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, A MEDIUM-sized house, with modern improvements, between 4th and 30th sts.; rent not over $1,000; best of reference given. Address Box No. 708 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE IN GOOD neighborhood, New-York or vicinity; paying part cash and part good coal or oil land. Address H. M. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, a medium-sized house, or a part of a good house in a good neighborhood. Address W. A. E., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR ONE, TWO OR three years, on or near 5th-av., between 23d and 34th sts. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th st.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock of Thursday, April 13, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz.: Sewer in Forty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue; sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty fifth-street, from Fifth avenue to and through Manhattan-street to Tenth-avenue. Cross-walk from southeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway to the junction of Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and cobble-stone paving of Hammond-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Department.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1865.

PROPOSALS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 Bond-st., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., until the 15th day of April, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the construction of the building for medical and surgical out-door relief at Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 88 Wall-st., from 9½ A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

S. DRAPER, ISAAC BELL, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, MOSES H. GRINNELL, Commissioners.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only official dispatch received since our last issue, up to this hour, (12:45,) is from Secretary STANTON, who says: "A telegram from Gen. GRANT, dated this day, at 12 o'clock noon, at Farmville, sixteen miles west of Burkesville Station, says that the enemy have been pushed from the road toward Danville, and are now pursued toward Lynchburgh, and that he is very confident of receiving the surrender of LEE, and what remains of his army."

A letter from Richmond, April 6, says: "The new state of affairs in this city gives general satisfaction to the residents, who, to show their gratitude, tender every attention and information to our soldiers; and, on the soldiers' part, they are kind and courteous, thus giving contradiction to the malicious and false reports of the rebel press. The best of order prevails. The streets, after tatoo, are free from soldiers, excepting the patrol or the changing of the guards. No barrooms are, as yet, allowed to be opened, and what whisky is found is confiscated."

The work of reorganization is going on rapidly in Richmond. The fire brigade and the soldiers are busy cleaning away the ruins of that portion of the city which had been burned by the rebels. The markets are still scarce of provisions, there being no arrivals from the environs, but prices have already fallen to something like a tolerable rate. The sutlers have opened stores and are driving a prosperous trade.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 6th inst., says that Gov. SMITH, of Virginia, made a speech before the city councils of Richmond last Sunday afternoon, announcing that the Confederate troops were victorious, and that the city should not be evacuated. He soon after left.

An attempt to raise some of the vessels sunk by the enemy in the James River, is to be made. The river is open up to Richmond, but the obstructions and torpedoes have not all been removed, and navigation is not quite safe.

A large number of rebel prisoners, desirous of taking the oath of allegiance, arrived in Washington yesterday morning. They were marched to their quarters in charge of a negro guard.

The Navy Department is informed of the capture of the British schooner *R. H. Vermilyea* by the steamer *Quaker City*.

The railroad from Richmond to Burkesville Junction will be opened immediately and used as a line of supply.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In Senate yesterday, a bill for the protection of the New-York Fire Department Fund was reported; the Subaqueous Dock and Pier Company Bill was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to pay certain extraordinary expenses in Brooklyn. Among the bills passed were: The New-York Riot Bonds Bill; for the protection of planted oysters in Queens County; relative to the State Lunatic Asylum and insane female convicts; to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Turkish Bath Company; the Gettysburgh National Monument Bill (it appropriates $25,000.) The Second-avenue Railroad Extension Bill came up on its third reading, and was amended by providing that the company comply with the restrictions and regulations in force, and pay car license to the corporation of New-York, and was then laid aside. The New-York Railroad Consolidation Act was made the special order for Tuesday.

In the Assembly, bills were passed relative to the Howard Home of Little Wanderers in New-York; granting the consent of the State to the sale of certain lands in New-York to the United States for a Custom-house; the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Railroad Bill passed, by yeas 78, nays 31; a bill was called up relative to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to authorize an increase of capital stock, which was lost—53 against 41; the bill relative to criminal offences in the Metropolitan Police District, which prohibits the carrying of concealed weapons without license from the Police Commissioners, was passed; the bill relative to the fund of the Fire Department was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to report complete, and a report was immediately handed in.

GENERAL NEWS.

The French Minister at Washington sends to the State Department, notice of the projected great exhibition in Paris, in May, 1867, hoping that our government will cooperate to give it success. Mr. SEWARD replies: "The President of the United States regards the project thus described with great favor, as well because of the beneficent influence it may be expected to exert upon the prosperity of the nations, as of its tendency to preserve peace and mutual friendship among them."

The Union Caucus at Columbus, Ohio, on the 5th, was the largest ever held on a similar occasion. The 21st of June was fixed as the time for holding the State Convention. It was resolved to invite the soldiers to send delegates upon a basis of representation fixed by the State Central Committee. Gen. SCHENCK, Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, Gov. BROUGH, and others, made patriotic speeches.

We have a report from San Francisco that JUAREZ is on his way to San Francisco, with a view of going to Washington. Another report has him still at Chihuahua, endeavoring to raise men and means for the war. A small French force had moved into Smalos, a part of the Gwin territory. Two French war steamers are at Santa Barbara looking for coal.

Gov. FENTON has postponed the proposed Thanksgiving to Thursday, April 20, because the date first set happened to be Good Friday. The Governor has been very roundly abused in certain quarters for this oversight. Will any of his zealous traducers suspend the issue of their newspapers because it is Good Friday? If so, it will be the first instance on record.

The receipts at the state billiard tournament at Boston, lately, were $3,000, while the expenses were not quite $1,700, leaving a balance on hand of $1,370, which it was proposed to give to some charitable institutions; but the majority of the managers went against this proposition, and voted to divide the money among themselves.

Hon. ICHABOD WASHBURN, of Worcester, last year gave $10,000 to establish a fund in Bangor Seminary for the aid of needy students. He now adds $10,000 more to this fund, and makes also another donation of $10,000 for the benefit of the seminary library. WM. E. DODGE, of New-York, also gives $5,000 to the student fund.

One hundred Canadians passed through Worcester on Thursday on their way to the mills at Wauregan, Connecticut. One couple, says the *Spy*, were blessed with a brood of twenty-three children, enough to run a small factory without other help.

BENJAMIN I. LANE, a Baptist clergyman at South Farmington, has invented a jacket and mask to protect firemen from the smoke and flame of a burning building while pursuing their arduous duties.

The daily overland mail eastward from San Francisco started on Friday with a prospect of making regular time. The first mail estward since the interruption by the Indians reached San Francisco the same night.

The Waterbury (Conn.) Machine Company's Works, and the Union Spectacle Factory, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss about $50,000.

"Fancy," said SYDNEY SMITH, to some ladies, when he was told that one of the giraffes at the Zoological Gardens had caught a cold, "a giraffe with two yards of sore throat."

The Farmington (Maine) *Chronicle*, says that sugar making was brisk there last week. Even the shade trees in the streets were made to contribute.

CHARLES MERRIAM, of Boston, has presented to the town of Concord, his native place, one thousand dollars, to be funded for the benefit of the poor.

The Unionists of Washington Territory have nominated A. A. DEWEY for Delegate in Congress.

Gen. LANE and Gen. POMEROY have each contributed one thousand dollars to the Lincoln College fund of Topeka, Kansas.

Many people look to see the steamboat *Gen. Grant* a failure; they are unwilling to believe that any thing bearing that name can run.

The lumber trade in Wisconsin is unusually lively. It is estimated that at least twenty million feet are now in the Neshoto River.

The Skowhegan (Me.) *Clarion*, of last week, says: "If the weather continues this way another week the sleighing will be gone."

The naval flag of Switzerland is to be a white cross on a red field.

LOCAL NEWS.

A celebration will be held by the colored people of this city on the 18th in commemoration of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, April 16, 1862, and the subsequent triumphs of freedom. There will be a prayer-meeting at Zion Church, a military and civic procession, and a meeting at Cooper Institute.

The committee to make arrangements for the celebration of our recent victories, held a meeting at the Custom-house, yesterday. A large number of prominent citizens took part in the proceedings. The committee to prepare an address to the President and appropriate resolutions made their report, and it was unanimously adopted.

Popular subscriptions to the National 7-30 Loan are again on a liberal scale. The loyal masses give positive evidence of their appreciation of the advantages of the Loan, as an investment, in purchasing it with such eagerness. The reported subscriptions during the week have averaged $2,505,480 per day, as follows: Monday, $2,108,300; Tuesday, $2,075,000; Wednesday, $2,315,500; Thursday, $2,521,600; Friday, $3,307,000. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of this Loan have averaged 1,644 a day. The subscriptions to the Loan the preceding week reached an average of $2,381,360 per day, and the orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the Loan an average of 1,652 a day. Secretary MCCULLOUGH justly states that no more desirable security can be offered to the people. It is again selling at a rate that will give speedy relief to the National Treasury, enabling the Department to meet all suspended requisitions, and honor all drafts that may be made upon it, and thus tending directly to reduce largely the expenses of the government, which reduction must very favorably affect the public credit in its funded as well as greenback representatives, "both at home and abroad."

Business in Produce and Merchandise, on Saturday, was generally on a restricted scale. Prices of Domestic Produce, in most instances, favored buyers. Foreign merchandise was held with more firmness. Raw Sugar and Rio Coffee sold freely. The Freight market was quiet, with 476 vessels of all classes in port.

The British Premier on the Relations between Great Britain and the United States.

The speech of Lord PALMERSTON on the international situation, which we published yesterday, is a singular compound of shrewd party drilling, and absurd reasoning. In both these characteristics it merits some notice.

The question of the defences of Canada was before the House of Commons. And, apart from the fact that the government were bound to secure as large a vote as they could on the military estimates, it was a great matter for Lord PALMERSTON, in a party point of view, to get as large a portion as possible of the Tory vote in the division. An ultra-Conservative, Mr. BENTINCK, taking his cue from the London *Times*, opposed the expenditure of imperial money in repairing the fortifications at Quebec, and by moving an amendment, Mr. BENTNICK, no doubt, expected to be able to seriously embarrass the government by uniting the radical vote led by Mr. BRIGHT, and that of the Tories, on a basis of retrenchment.

The old campaigner that leads the House at once perceived the scope and the danger of this flank movement, and forthwith set himself to defeat it. The point to be accomplished was to make the Tory leaders ashamed of fighting the battles of Mr. BRIGHT; and PALMERSTON'S manœuvring to this end although involving the most complete disregard of recognized facts and of ordinary logic, served its purpose. First, a sop was thrown to the prejudices of the Tory sympathizers with the South in the House of Commons, thus:

"But it is said that you can't defend Canada. Now, I utterly deny that proposition. [Cheers.] I think that is assuming a conclusion which no man is entitled to assume. Does the example even of the war now going on tend to justify that conclusion? The territory of the Confederates is vast and extensive. Have they attempted to defend every portion of that territory? They have fortified certain important points, although the rest of the country may have been overrun, have resisted attack—some of them even to this day, and others for three or four years of the contest. [Hear, hear.] *Look at Richmond; is Richmond taken?* [*Hear, hear.*] Has not Richmond been attacked for a great length of time? And what are its defences? Why chiefly earthworks, with a force behind them; and, though that force is inferior to the force which threatens it, it has hitherto remained in Confederate hands."

Nothing could possibly be better calculated than this picture of the situation here—atrociously foolish as it is—to bring into the ministerial lobby such Tory rebel spokesmen as Lord ROBERT CECIL, the notorious Mr. LAIRD, Mr. GREGORY, and others.

But it was even a greater feat of party strategy for Lord PALMERSTON to make the Tories ashamed of the alliance of Mr. BRIGHT, by such an illustration of that gentleman's policy as is given in the following extract:

"The honorable gentleman (Mr. BRIGHT) says the Canadians will find that their best security is not in fortifications or in British support, but in separating themselves from Great Britain. Now, in the first place, that happens not to be the wish or inclination of the Canadians. [Cheers.] The Canadians are most anxious to maintain the connection with this country. They are proud of that connection; they think it for their interest; they are willing to make every exertion that their population and resources enable them to achieve, and, in conjunction with the efforts of this country, to preserve that connection, and prevent themselves from being absorbed by a neighboring Power. But, Sir, is it true that the only danger which a smaller colonial State runs from a more powerful and larger neighbor, arises from quarrels that may exist between the mother country and the foreign State? I say that is a fatal fallacy. Suppose these provinces separated from this country—suppose them erected into a monarchy, a republic, or any other form of government. *Are there not motives that might lead a stronger neighbor to pick a quarrel with that smaller State, with a view to its annexation?* [Hear, hear.] Is there nothing like territorial ambition pervading the policy of great military States? The example of the world should teach us that as far as the danger of invasion and annexation are concerned, the danger would be increased to Canada by a separation from Great Britain, and when she is deprived of the protection that the military power and resources of this country may afford. [Cheers.] *If these American provinces should desire to separate, we should not adopt the maxim that fell unconsciously from the honorable member for Birmingham, who maintained that the North was right in suppressing the rebellion of the South. We won't adopt his maxim, and think that we have a right to suppress the rebellion of the North American provinces.* [A laugh.] We should take a different line, no doubt, and if these provinces felt themselves strong enough to stand upon their own ground, and if they should desire no longer to maintain their connection with us, we should say 'God speed you and give you the means to maintain yourselves as a nation!' That has not happened; but, on the contrary, they much dislike the notion of annexation to their neighbors, and cling to their connection with this country."

It is easy to see that these utterances have their origin in no broad philosophic view of the situation in this country, or of the situation internationally regarded. They are utterances, moreover, that are utterly opposed in their spirit and temper to the whole gist of the speech cotemporaneously delivered in the House of Lords by the English Foreign Minister. But despite of this, Lord PALMERSTON made a party speech, whose effectiveness is shown in the vote which followed it. Mr. BENTWICK, the Opposition leader for the occasion, at once avowed his desire not to be found in the same division lobby with Mr. BRIGHT, and asked leave to withdraw his motion. This being refused, he left the House to avoid giving his vote, and the result was a majority for the government of 275 to 40.

The supreme absurdity of the reasoning which the British Premier employs to show the invincibility of the British American possessions, must awaken feelings akin to contempt among the colonists themselves. The analogy between the actual case of the South and the supposable case of the neighboring colonies, in the event of war—even were the facts correctly stated—is about as close as would be an anology between the late Russian war and the recent fitful and melancholy struggle of the Danes for their outlying provinces. A war waged against the British Provinces, instead of invoking a gigantic contest like that now closing here, would simply be the marching of two or three corps of disciplined troops longitudinally through the settlements on the lakes and the St. Lawrence River. A single swathe would point the track of the martial mowers from St. Clair to Champlain. Such work, we trust, is not in store for our national soldiers. But the foolish vaporings of British Parliamentary orators will not prevent its becoming a necessity. Peace is not only possible but certain, if the colonists are honestly mindful of their obligations. Neither forts at Quebec, nor a threatening British fleet on the Atlantic seaboard, are needed to give the colonists assurance of protection as far as we are concerned. They are simply required to live as inoffensive neighbors ought to live. And to do this it is perhaps as well that they should quietly think over Mr. BRIGHT'S advice—cut loose from the connections of a dependency altogether, and start on their own account.

The Pursuit of Lee.

Mr. STANTON'S brief telegram, of yesterday, gives us news from Gen. GRANT up to noon. He was then at Farmville, sixteen miles west of Burkesville Station. This position puts beyond the possibility of doubt the fact, that LEE is completely shut out from North Carolina, and, in fact, from the whole South. Consequently he turns northwesterly, and hastens toward Lynchburgh. Our pursuit is so vigorous that Gen. GRANT is very sanguine that the rebel leader will very soon be driven to a surrender. He cannot be unaware that both THOMAS and SCHOFIELD—the former from East Tennessee and the latter from the Shenandoah Valley—are rapidly nearing Lynchburg, and may be on hand to bid him welcome. We have no direct news from SHERMAN, but it is pretty certain that he is looking after JOHNSTON, and probably moving rapidly toward the grand theatre in which GRANT is doing his great work.

The Rebel Debt—Shall it be Paid by the North?

It is beginning to be hinted in various quarters that a proposal on our part to assume the Confederate debt as a condition of peace would do much to reconcile the masses of the Southern people to the reconstruction of the Union.

There can be little doubt, however, that the importance of such a stipulation to the Southern people is very much overrated. The whole nominal liability of the Confederacy is not over $1,500,000,000, and the value of the Government promises to pay is about two cents on the dollar, which furnishes a basis for an estimate of the value of the entire debt, making it, say $70,000,000. The payment of this sum to the holders of Confederate paper, to contractors and others, would be so small a benefit to the community that it is difficult to suppose that the public at large attaches any importance to it, or that the thought of its possibility has ever made the thought of submission one whit more pleasant to them.

In fact the other material gains of submission are so very great, so sure, and so evident, such as the return of security for life and property, the restoration of trade, the opening of the ports, the release of the men from service in the army, that it is almost absurd to suppose that people who are not affected by the prospect of them, can be very much affected by the chance of our taking up their Government paper, or paying liabilities they have incurred in fighting us.

If anybody imagines that a proposition to pay their debts at their nominal value, or in fact at any valuation, would be seriously entertained by the North, we are satisfied he will find himself, should the question be ever seriously submitted to the Northern people, egregiously mistaken. There are objections to any such step, both of principle and policy, which may be fairly pronounced insuperable.

In the first place, we are likely to come out of the struggle with a debt of our own so large as to tax all our resources and energies to their utmost capacity. Those who are calculating the ability of the country to bear public burdens would do well to remember that a very large portion of the cheerfulness and patience under taxation and high prices, which we now witness, is undoubtedly due to the general feeling that they are but temporary; that the close of the war will bring relief. If it were made clear that they were to last for an indefinite number of years after the cessation of hostilities, we should witness, we are satisfied, an outburst of discontent that would make the boldest statesman shrink from proposing an increase of the charges on industry; and a proposal to add the amount of the Southern debt at par, say $2,000,000,000, to the amount of our own, would certainly be equivalent, barring the bloodshed, to a proposal to carry on the war for four or five years longer.

In the second place, any such addition to the debt already contracted by ourselves would be a very gross fraud on our own creditors. The money borrowed by the government has all been lent on the supposition that its only liabilities would be those incurred in defence of the United States. There can be very little doubt that most people who have invested in the national funds would have hesitated long before doing so, if they had understood that the outlay made in trying to destroy the United States Government was to be added to that made in upholding it. They had their eye on the doings of Mr. CHASE and Mr. FESSENDEN, and thought they were able to calculate the capacity of the work; but if they had understood that the nation was also to foot the "little bills" of "our Southern brethren," they would certainly have sought some safer repository for their savings.

To add the Southern debt to our own at the peace, would, of course, greatly depreciate the value of their stock, and to that extent might be fairly considered a fraud on them. We say nothing here of the sentimental or moral aspect of the question—of the influence on the national conscience of a deliberate undertaking for any reason whatever to pay to men whom we regard and denounce as criminals of the deepest dye, the expenses of committing what, whether it succeeds or fails, and above all, if it fails, is one of the blackest crimes in history—the expenses of killing our sons and brothers, of destroying the public property, of making us a byword amongst the nations, and desolating half the continent with fire and sword.

Compromise is a useful, and often a beneficent instrument in politics; but there are questions which it cannot settle, and offences which it cannot and ought not to wipe out. There is a moral fitness of a very marked kind in the South bearing all the material loss of its own efforts in the rebellion, and it would be wrong in us to interfere with the operation of a retribution so eminently suitable.

American Interests at Matamoras—The United States Naval Commander at That Station.

The American Consul at Matamoras, Mr. ETCHISON, has disappeared, as our readers know, from that place, and Capt. EMMONS, in command of the United Stated naval forces at that point, has thought fit to address to Gen. MEJIA, the Imperialist officer of the post, the following letter:

ON BOARD UNITED STATES STEAMER LACKAWANNA, BRAZOS, TEXAS, Feb. 18, 1865.

To the Commander of the Forces Occupying Matamoras:

GENERAL: On visiting this part of the coast of Texas intrusted to my care, I have received information that the Consul of the United States in Matamoras not only has been suspended from the exercise of his functions, but, by virtue of an order emanating from you, has already left the city. Without pretending to inquire into the motives which in your judgment may justify this extreme measure—a decision which belongs to our respective governments—I, as the only representative of mine in these waters, deem it proper to know to what extent that act may affect the remainder of my countrymen residing in Matamoras, to the commerce or other lawful business of the port which your troops occupy. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. EMMONS,
Commanding Naval Forces of United States, &c.

Gen. MEJIA replied that Mr. ETCHISON not being provided with the documents which the Imperialist authorities had pronounced necessary for the continuance of his *exequatur*, "had thought it prudent to suspend the business of his office," and had accordingly done so and taken his departure; but that American citizens at Matamoras remained in the meantime in the enjoyment of the same rights, privileges and immunities as ever.

The incident, very probably, has no political importance, and we only call attention to it, for the purpose of marking the presence, in Capt. EMMONS' course, of a discretion which, in the conduct of our naval and military officers in times past, has been too often wanting. He very properly disclaims all right to enter into a discussion of the legal merits of Mr. ETCHISON'S case, justly observing that this is a matter for the consideration of the two governments, and occupies himself solely with the safety and comfort of the American citizens who happened to be living or transacting business in the town. Our officers have very frequently displayed a most unfortunate tendency to consider themselves not the servants of the executive branch of the government, but in some sense representatives of the country at large, charged with the duty of doing under all sorts of circumstances, whatever its dignity seemed to them to require, no matter what the range of their instructions might be.

The result has been that the government has on several occasions found itself involved in quarrels, which, if left to itself, it would have taken pains to avoid, being compelled either to back up an indiscreet officer in asserting claims which it felt to be ungrounded, or defending acts which it felt to be indefensible, or else to suffer the national honor to be tarnished, or seem to be tarnished, by a precipitate or necessarily humiliating retreat. To say nothing of the injury done to discipline by the attempts of officials whose functions are purely ministerial, and who have been trained to nothing else, to perform duties which the constitution and the country have placed in the hands of the President and his Cabinet, it is impossible to conceive of anything more likely to create general confusion and disaster than the removal from the hands of the Executive of the power of deciding when we shall go to war, and with whom. And yet every naval or military officer who commits or threatens hostile acts for which no provision has been made in his instructions, does this, or something very like it; and so does *every* officer who, except in case of absolute necessity, undertakes a diplomatic discussion of questions which have not been brought under the notice of the government.

A British Legal Organ on our Proposed Bankrupt Law.

The London *Law Times* had recently an attack upon this country, which, for a paper that does not claim to be a political sheet, might well have been spared, but which was as full of blunders as any English attack upon the United States is apt to be.

The *Law Times* has been for some months showing up the English system of bankruptcy, making assault after assault upon it, and giving facts and statistics about it, which it behooves those who are interested in the bankruptcy question here to examine carefully. In its issue of March 18, it announces that "the United States have suddenly borrowed from us the law we are on the eve of repudiating." That it should have made such an error of fact is not surprising. But the error of fact was not enough, and it proceeds to give the reason as follows:

"It will be asked with astonishment why the United States should at this critical time have adopted such a law. The declared reason is that they contemplate an early panic; that individuals in the North are largely indebted to traders and others in the South; they fear that if amicable relations were to be restored they would be called upon for payment of their debts, so they avail themselves of the Legislature being in their own hands to make an iniquitous law for their own interest, and by one clause in it they declare that all debts due to any person who has aided and encouraged the rebellion be his sympathy shall be irrecoverable, and that debtors availing themselves of the new Bankruptcy Law to 'whitewash,' shall be absolutely freed from all future claims and demands for any debts then existing. Thus at one blow all debts due from Northerners to Southerners are confiscated, and debts accumulated at home during the war are to be swept away, and the debtor freed from all future liability."

The reason here given will be news to our people. It will be news to them that they are largely indebted to "traders and others in the South." The general impression among us has always been that the South was a debtor to the North, instead of a creditor, and our people have not generally thought that any restoration of "amicable relations" would result in calling on them for any payment of debts to rebels. We have always felt as if there was money due to us from them, though indeed we have had little expectation of recovering it on the restoration of amicable relations, or at any other time.

With our view of the facts, therefore, we should hardly have undertaken in the way that the *Law Times* asserts, to make a law for our own interest; and so the fact is that the provision in the proposed Bankrupt Law, which was probably the foundation of this assault, was not that no debtor should be allowed to make a claim if he had helped the rebellion, but that no bankrupt who had sympathized with it should be discharged.

The spirit which called forth this attack upon us is most apparent, however, in the last paragraph of the article in question, which is as follows: "If Democracy can so deal with its own debts, *there can be no doubt how it will deal with the great burden of the public debt.*" The *Times* is clearly troubled at the rise of our securities, and would like to depreciate them a little. We might turn its argument against itself, for England has had a Bankrupt Law. Aristocracy has dealt with its own debts, just as Democracy proposed to deal with its debts. And if the argument was a fair one against our national debt, it was doubly forcible against the national debt of Britain. For our part, however, we should not think the British funds any more secure if Parliament were to repeal the English Bankrupt Law, nor shall we think our own any less secure if Congress shall pass a similar Bankrupt Law.

The time will come, and that very soon, when such wretched little flings as this will only excite wonder at the shallowness and malice which they exhibit.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. FENTON.

Thursday, April 20, Named a Day of Thanksgiving for our Victories.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 8.

Upon conferring with many prominent citizens of this State, Friday, the 14th inst., the day appointed by the President for the national ceremonies in raising the United States flag at Fort Sumter, was deemed a most appropriate occasion for thanksgiving, prayer and praise to Almighty God for our national successes and the bright prospects of returning peace and fraternal harmony. In deference, however, to the wishes now made known to me of many patriotic persons, representing some of our religious denominations, that the designated day be solely devoted to the solemn observance of Church services, I, REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of the State of New-York, do therefore amend my proclamation, and set apart Thursday, the 20th inst., for the purposes recommended.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1865.

L. S.

By the Governor: R. E. FENTON.
GEORGE S. HASTINGS, Private Secretary.

Capture of a British Schooner.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 8.

The Navy Department is informed of the capture of the British schooner *R. H. Vermilyea*, by the steamer *Quaker City*. Cargo—Coffee, clothes, rum, tobacco, shoes, etc.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 8.

The calendar for Monday, April 10, is: Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 103, 105. The Court adjourned to Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Cobden's Letter—He Underrates American British Debt—Why it was Not Paid—Apprehensions of War with England—There will be No War—How We Shall Collect Our Debts.

THE BRECHES, Wednesday, March 29, 1865.

I recently saw in a leading tory paper the following extract from a letter, said to have been written by RICHARD COBDEN to the New-York *Evening Post*, and which I wish to say something about our relations to England, I will take it as a text:

"You will have a task sufficient to employ all your energies at home in bringing your finances into order. *There is a dreadful want of capacity at your head to questions of political economy; you seem now to be in the same state of ignorance as that from which we began to emerge forty years ago.* The labors of HUSKISSON, PEEL and GLADSTONE seem never to have been heard of by Messrs. —— & Co. Depend on it, that as there is no royal road to learning, so there is no republican path to prosperity. You must follow the beaten track of experience. *Debt is debt, whether in the west or east of the Atlantic, and it can be paid only by prudence and economy and a wise distribution of the burdens.*"

It is most extraordinary that a man of the good sense of Mr. COBDEN should think Americans don't know what debt is. Where is there a schoolboy in America who don't know all about debt? Or where is there an American who does not know that debt has to be paid by labor? Still more extraordinary is it that he should think that a land which has HAMILTON and GALLATIN, CRAWFORD and DALLAS, and even Messrs. CHASE and MCCULLOCH at the head of its Treasury Department, had no knowledge of political economy. It is not so singular, however, that Englishmen should think us ignoramuses, when we reflect that England has never yet been able to establish a system of common schools. There are so few Englishmen really educated, that those who are think they contain all the knowledge of the world and our superficial people look up to them, like the urchins to GOLDSMITH'S schoolmaster.

—— And still the wonder grew,
That one small head contained all he knew.

I can tell Mr. COBDEN that a large number of the American people, especially in the West, think for themselves, and are no way startled by the wonderful performances of Messrs. PEEL and GLADSTONE. But there is one thing has surprised them, and perhaps Mr. COBDEN can explain it. It is now half a century since the British debt arrived at its present magnitude. That period has been one to Great Britain of nearly profound peace. The British revenue has been three hundred millions of dollars ($300,000,000) per annum. Can Mr. COBDEN tell us, ignorant Americans, how it happens the British debt has not been paid off in that time? Can he tell why it has not been materially reduced? I can tell him precisely. First, because the body of the English people, having never been properly educated, could not understand, as Americans do, the necessity of making personal sacrifices for the public good, such as were made in this war by the American people, and were never made by any other people. The Americans understand well they are creating a debt, and must pay it. Secondly, the aristocracy of England has usurped nearly all the property of the country, and are unwilling to bear the burden of paying off the debt. Thirdly, the same aristocracy has kept up an immoderate expenditure for mere pomp and pageantry in Church and State, army and navy, which is in no way useful or necessary to the people. These vast expenditures absorb the money which might be collected for the payment of the national debt. Fourthly, their protracted free trade (which *to them* was necessary to get bread) cut off a large revenue they might have had. These are the main reasons why Great Britain has not reduced materially her public debt. And yet, a man as enlightened as Mr. COBDEN, recommends the example of British statesmen, bred up in this school of folly and iniquity, to commonsense Americans. Why, England might have been out of debt entirely twenty years ago, if these very men, PEEL, HUSKISSON, and GLADSTONE, had possessed the broad views, free spirit and bold manliness of Americans. But they could not have it. You might as well have expected Hindoos to understand the ballot box and a free Church. An Englishman is brought up in a land where tithes are levied by law; where seats in Parliament are bought with money; where all the land in the country is owned under grants from WILLIAM the Norman, and where all power is possessed by the noble families of BEDFORD and DERBY, BUCCLEUCH, SUTHERLAND, and such like. PEEL did a very good thing when he invented the income-tax, by which he made these people pay some share of the public burdens. But it is about the only thing any of them did worthy of note. It is a disgrace to the men of wealth and intelligence in England, that they have not established a system of popular schools; nor, in half a century of peace, paid off their public debt. *Eighty millions* per annum of our dollars would have paid the whole; and doubtless that could have been saved from their useless expenditures. I honor Mr. COBDEN (and more JOHN BRIGHT) for the noble stand they have taken for Truth and Right in our country. I merely mean to show that the school of English statesmanship presents nothing for us to imitate. If we must take foreign examples for imitation, (which we never should do,) let us take France, which in political economy is far superior to England.

There has been, in some minds, apprehension of war between England and the United States; and this apprehension seems to be entertained just now by many in England. I do not share it. It is beyond doubt that there is a very large number of persons in this country who would rather make war upon England than upon any other country whatever. There is also a just sentiment of indignation toward the treatment we have received—not from all, by any means, but from the majority of Englishmen. It is not to be denied that a large number of the influential papers in England (with the London *Times* at their head) have lied about us—sneered at us—misrepresented us, and falsely colored everything we did, with a malignity (not to say gross ignorance) which nothing but the most bitter malice could suggest. But we have our revenge for that in seeing these fellows, as the rebellion goes down to perdition, sneaking off through the smallest holes which were ever gone through by common sized men. They are doing it, now, and when the war is over, no press in the world (except our own tory Copperheads) will appear so utterly contemptible as the London *Times*, *Herald*, and such like. That is revenge enough. We don't go to war for hard words. Then we have a small bill of costs against England, for losses by her pirate vessels. We shall present it, but we can wait for payment, and most assuredly we shall collect it. We shall not go to war just yet. When peace comes, England must pay gold for American cotton, American bread, American provisions, American oil, and this, whom we are informed, that in the year 1864, the English engaged in new enterprises, on which $160,000,000 (nine hundred and sixty millions,) were to be paid, with only $110,000,000 (one hundred and ten millions,) of real capital. I am much of the opinion of Mr. ATKINSON, who writes to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, March 13, thus:

"We demand for our cotton $160,000 000. Take our corn, take our oil, and pay us gold. It is true that in our four years of war we have added $32,500,000 to our stock of gold, the product of our mines above our export; we need more and will have it. We demand your gold, and by the immutable laws of trade you shall pay us, unless your bank breaks.

You, the aristocracy of England, the moneyed men of England, who have built blockade-runners and furnished our misguided countrymen with the means to compass their own ruin most effectively,—you are our enemies. We will not let you fight us and so save yourselves from ruin; you shall pay us, and in your own ruin you shall give the opportunity for the democrats of England, our true and loyal friends, to assert their rights. And when in England the majority shall rule, then will the Anglo Saxon race, bound by ties which no power can break, carry freedom and equal rights to all the nations of the earth."

That is it exactly. When peace returns, we have all the elements of commercial conquest in our own hands, and we shall use them remorselessly. Our flag, which has so long braved the battle and the breeze, will be the signal flag of re-

publicans throughout the earth, till the whole system of fraud and imposture, both civil and ecclesiastical, practiced by European governments, shall tumble into ruins. The time is nigh. Ye who are interested in treason at home or impostures abroad, stand from under. The day of retribution is at hand.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 8.

NO PASSES FOR RICHMOND.

A notice is posted at the War Department that no passes to Richmond are granted under any circumstances.

THE BODY OF GEN. WINTHROP.

The body of Gen. WINTHROP, killed in front of Petersburgh, was brought here to-day.

REBEL OFFICERS IN PRISON.

Over five hundred rebel officers, of all grades, are now in the Old Capitol Prison. Gen. BARRINGER and several others have been sent to Fort Delaware.

CONVALESCENTS GOING TO PHILADELPHIA.

Convalescents in and around Washington are being removed to Philadelphia and New-York hospitals, to make room for the constantly-arriving wounded from City Point.

UNION PRISONERS TO BE GIVEN UP.

Information is received that five thousand Union prisoners of those held by the rebels in Georgia have arrived at or near Dalton to be delivered to us.

THE PRESIDENT AGAIN AT RICHMOND.

On Thursday President LINCOLN paid another visit to Richmond, accompanied by his wife, Senators SUMNER and HARLAN, and others of the party.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Juarez said to be Coming to Washington by way of San Francisco—French Forces in Sinaloa—French War Steamers in California Ports—The Overland Mails.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 7.

The steamer *John L. Stephens*, from Mazatlan, brings $93,000 in treasure and a thousand bags of silver ore.

The Mazatlan *Times*, the Imperialist organ, gives the report that JUAREZ was en route for Cape St. Lucas, whence he would sail for San Francisco on his way to Washington.

A French naval expedition had sailed, it was supposed, for Guaymas.

An Imperial force has moved to Sinaloa.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing from Mazatlan, March 4, says that JUAREZ is still at Chihuahua with his ministers raising troops, though money, arms, and ammunition are scarce.

The French war steamer *Victoria* and transport *Du Rhine* was at Santa Barbara, on the coast of California. They hope to obtain supplies of coal at San Francisco.

The daily Overland Mall, hence to Salt Lake, resumed its trips yesterday. The first mail this way since the interruption arrived last night.

The recent meeting in behalf of the Christian Sanitary Commission, resulted in remittances, by telegraph, within the past few days, of $20,000 in gold.

The scarcity of flour and wheat continues. Extreme prices are obtained, and consequently trade does not improve much.

The Union Convention of Washington Territory have nominated A. A. DEWY as Congressional Delegate.

Military celebrations for the national victories were held throughout the State to-day.

A mass meeting in aid of the Soldiers' Relief Association was held here to-night.

FROM NEWBERN.

Attempt to Burn the City—The "Impending Crisis."

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, April 2.

A preconcerted plan to fire this city was developed this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Several large buildings containing forage, ordnance and commissary stores, were set on fire simultaneously, with the aid of phosphorus. The alarm was given and signaled at once throughout the city. The Fire Department and the entire population promptly turned out, and the flames were extinguished in a short time without doing much damage. Seventy-five bales of hay and a few other articles were consumed. The extension bridge over the Neuse River was fired at the same time in four places, but the fire was also extinguished. A rebel officer has been discovered and is now in confinement, and other suspicious parties. The Fire Department has been on duty since and is to be reviewed this morning. A double guard has been stationed throughout the city, to prevent like occurrences and to arrest suspicious persons. The excitement was very great yesterday and last night, but is now subsiding.

H. H. HELPER, brother to the author of the *Impending Crisis*, has arrived here, on his way to Wilmington, which is to be his permanent home. He was expatriated by Gov. STANLY, for opposing the rendition of a beautiful mulatto girl to her master, NICHOLAS BRAY, and also for opposing STANLY's policy against the establishment of colored schools in Newbern. Many of the black scholars who were thus deprived of education are now ready to enter college.

There is a rumor that the rebel cavalry made a dash yesterday, and struck the railroad this side of Goldsboro. No such report has reached headquarters, and, as the telegraph is in working order to Goldsboro, and the track is strongly guarded, the rumor is undoubtedly without foundation.

Paris Exhibition of Agriculture and Fine Arts.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 8.

M. GEOFFREY, in charge of the French Legation, has communicated to the State Department two decrees of the Imperial Government, ordering a universal exhibition of the productions of agriculture, manufacture, and of the fine arts, to be opened at Paris on the 1st of May, 1867, under a commission, the Presidency of which has been confided to His Serene Highness Prince NAPOLEON. M. GEOFFREY says, in conclusion:

"In sending the letter he has written to me on the subject, the Minister for Foreign Affairs adds that he is gratified to hope that the Government of the United States will show a disposition to facilitate, so far as it is concerned, the success of the work confided to the Imperial Commission. It is too enlightened not to appreciate the advantages of these solemnities in which nations contract new ties, collect useful and mutual lessons, and thus assure the development of their prosperity."

Secretary SEWARD, April 7, in reply, says he has conveyed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, through Mr. BIGELOW, the Minister of the United States at Paris, the reply of the government to the very courteous invitation contained in his note.

In the communication to Mr. BIGELOW, Secretary SEWARD says:

"You will inform M. DROUYN DE LHUYS that the President of the United States regards the project thus described with great favor, as well because of the beneficent influence it may be expected to exert upon the prosperity of the nations, as of its tendency to preserve peace and mutual friendship among them."

The Prince NAPOLEON is most favorably known on this side of the Atlantic, and his connection with the exhibition will increase its proper prestige in the eyes of the Government and people of the United States.

The Victories.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, April 7.

The news of the victories of Thursday created even greater excitement in this city to-day than the fall of Richmond. The bells were rung three hours, cannon were fired, and other demonstrations of joy made. In the evening there was a great mass meeting at the City Hall, presided over by Mayor BRIGGS.

While firing the salute, ALBION JONES, a policeman, had part of one arm blown off by the premature discharge of the cannon.

WORCESTER, Friday, April 7.

The "heart of the Commonwealth" celebrated the downfall of the rebellion to-day by the ringing of bells, the firing of three hundred guns, and a general illumination this evening. The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, April 7.

The news of the great victory over LEE occasioned unprecedented rejoicing here. Salutes were fired, impromptu meetings held, and the greatest enthusiasm manifested by the whole community. A general celebration of the late successes is talked of.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, April 7.

Great excitement prevails here. The whole populace are celebrating the surrender of LEE's army. Bells are ringing, cannons firing, and bonfires burning.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Friday, April 7.

The Douglas Battery, of this city, fired one hundred guns to-day over the news of the surrender of Gen. LEE.

The Nova Scotia at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 8.

The *Nova Scotia*, Capt. BROWN, from Liverpool on the 23d, via Londonderry on the 23th ult., arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing 292 passengers. News anticipated.

Purser MARTIN reports: March 27, 5:30 A. M., passed steamer *Belgian*, in Lat. 53° 27', Long. 23° 13'. March 31, at 6 A. M., passed a steamer supposed to be the *Peruvian*, in Lat. 48°, Long. 36° 56'.

Fire.

WATERBURY, Conn., Saturday, April 8.

The Waterbury Machine Company's Works and the Union Spectacle Factory, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $50,000. The Machine Company was insured for $21,000, and the Spectacle Company's Works was mostly saved.

Sailing of the Damascus for Europe.

PORTLAND, Sunday, April 8.

The steamer *Damascus*, for Liverpool via Londonderry, sailed at 7:30 this evening, with Canadian mails and a large number of passengers.

The Great Cavalry Movement from the West.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Our readers have had very imperfect and limited intelligence regarding a great forward movement which has just been commenced in Gen. THOMAS' department, and which must do as much toward closing up the rebellion in the Southwest as the operations of GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN toward giving it a quietus in the East. We allude to the great cavalry force which has been concentrating and outfitting at Eastport, a town on the Tennessee River, and situated in Northern Mississippi, for several months past. The utmost efforts of the Quartermaster's Department throughout the West have been directed to supplying horses, forage and general cavalry equipments, so as to insure an advance as soon as the roads become practicable for operations in the present Spring.

This grand corps left Gravelly Springs, in the vicinity of Eastport, on the 21st inst. Brevet Maj. Gen. WILSON, an officer who had acquired renown on the Potomac line before his transfer to a Western field of service, is in chief command. He has fifteen thousand men divided into three full divisions, and commanded respectively by Brig.-Gens. HAMMOND, CROXTON and LONG. The Fourth and Fifth Divisions, the latter under Brig.-Gen. EDWARD HATCH, remain in reserve at or about the Eastport depot.

The moving force is superbly equipped in all respects, well mounted, well armed, with efficient and abundant artillery and immense wagon and pontoon trains. The men of which it is composed are mostly veterans, have experienced war upon many a field of strife, and were in the saddle for two months, last Fall and Winter during HOOD's advance upon and retreat from Nashville. Its destination is known only to those in authority, but it may be assumed to be Selma, Montgomery and Mobile. WILSON can easily brush FORREST's weakened force from his path, take two of the places above-named, and force an evacuation and surrender of the third by cutting off all its sources of supply. Mobile, the last seaboard city east of the Mississippi River remaining in rebel possession, is thus practically doomed and the Confederacy cut asunder, as a force of such magnitude, backed by Gen. THOMAS' infantry supports, can easily keep open a line of communication from the Tennessee River to the Gulf.

Death of Bishop de Lancey.

From the Rochester Advertiser, April 4.

A dispatch from Geneva this afternoon announces the death of WILLIAM HEATHCOTE DE LANCEY, D.D., D.C.L., Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Western New-York. The Bishop was a native of Westchester County in this State, born October 8, 1797, and he had consequently nearly attained his 68th year.

Bishop DE LANCEY was graduated at Yale College in 1817, studied theology under the direction of Bishop HOBART, and received deacon's orders in 1819. Ordained to the priesthood in Trinity Church, New-York, in 1822, he soon after became personal assistant of the venerable Bishop WHITE of Philadelphia, in the three churches of which that prelate was rector, and in the succeeding year he was unanimously elected one of the regular assistant ministers of those Churches. He was annually chosen Secretary of the Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania from 1823 to 1830, and was Secretary of the House of Bishops in the General Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States from 1823 till 1829. Upon the reorganization of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, he was chosen provost of that institution, and thereupon resigned his pastoral charge. He remained provost five years, and then resumed the office of assistant minister of St. Peter's Church, one of the three of which Bishop WHITE was rector. He traveled in Europe in 1835, and on his return, after the death of Bishop WHITE, succeeded to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church. In 1838 the Diocese of New-York, comprising the whole State, was divided, the eastern portion retaining the old name; and at the primary convention of the new Diocese, held at Geneva, Nov. 1, 1838 Dr. DE LANCEY was chosen its first Bishop, and he was consecrated May 9, 1839. He removed to Geneva, the seat of the Diocesan College, now called the Hobart Free College, which was chiefly indebted to his efficient efforts for its support. He also instituted a system of diocesan missions, by which a corps of laborers unusually large in proportion to the population and wealth of the diocese have been sustained to the present time, without incurring debt. In 1840, by his recommendation, a fund for the relief of infirm and aged clergy of the diocese was established, which, beside accomplishing its object, has accumulated a capital of about $5,000. His sermon on the office of bishop, preached Dec. 29, 1842, at the consecration of Dr. EASTBURN as Bishop of Massachusetts, was widely circulated and highly esteemed. In 1846, at a meeting of the trustees of the General Theological Seminary of New-York City, he made a proposition for the dissolution of that school as a general institution of the Church, with the view of counteracting the distrust and hostility of which it was the object, and also of preparing the way for a realization of his own scheme of diocesan schools. Though this measure was not adopted, in 1855 he brought forward his plan for a diocesan "training school," to be supported by a charity foundation, and to afford the requisite education to all persons qualified and disposed to enter upon the work of the ministry. In 1852 he visited England as a delegate from the Episcopal bishops of the United States. In 1858 Bishop DE LANCEY had ordained 113 deacons and 125 priests, have consecrated 80 church edifices, and admitted to the communion of the Church by the rite of confirmation, 14,697 persons. Since 1858 the Bishop's labors had been arduous and wore upon him, but they were diligently performed. Only a few months ago he was relieved of a portion of them by the appointment of Right Rev. Dr. COXE as an assistant or associate Bishop with his residence at Buffalo.

A Novel Sight for Washington—An Ex-Rebel Band Serenading the Secretary of War.

Among the rebel deserters who arrived here yesterday, and who took the oath of allegiance at the Soldiers' Rest, were seventeen musicians who gave themselves up in Petersburgh to our forces. Seven of them resided in Petersburgh, and they belonged, with the exception of two from the Fifty-fifth North Carolina Regiment, to various Virginia regiments and battalions, several of them hailing from Norfolk and Richmond. Most of them were in Gen. MAHONE's division, being detailed from their regiments into a brigade band.

Yesterday they played under HACKERTON, late of the Twelfth Virginia, and as they marched from the wharf to the Soldiers' Rest, at the head of 170 deserters, played "Old Virginia Shore," "Dan Tucker," "Jordan," &c., they attracted a great deal of attention, and during a considerable portion of the day they played in front of the officers' quarters at the Rest.

Yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Capt. CAMP, of the Rest, Capt. RUSSELL and other officers of Col. INGRAHAM's staff, they proceeded to the office of Gen. AUGUR, where they played several airs—among them a medley of most of the old-fashioned negro melodies—in such a manner as to bring forth the plaudits of the large crowd attracted by the novelty of "Hackerston's Rebel Brigade Band" performing in Washington. Leaving Gen. AUGUR's quarters they proceeded to the War Department, to pay their compliments to Secretary STANTON, and taking position in the yard north of the building, they performed "Ain't we glad to get out of the Wilderness," "Jordan," "Dixie," &c., in excellent style. They commenced to play just as the clerks were leaving the Department, and in a short time there was a tremendous crowd around the building, and the streets became almost impassible from the number of vehicles stopping there.

After several tunes had been played Gen. TOWNSEND on behalf of the Secretary, extended his thanks for the fine music and welcomed them beneath the folds of the Star Spangled Banner, pointing to the magnificent flag floating from the top of the building, to which all looked up and several expressed their regret that they could not play a national air—not having been allowed to practice any since the war commenced, but they hoped to soon have them all by heart.

They then proceeded to the quarters of Maj. COLLIS, custodian of captured flags, opposite the department, where they performed several airs, and on their way back to the Soldiers' Rest they stopped at the Metropolitan and serenaded Mrs. Gen. HANCOCK, after which they were invited in and partook of refreshments.

They were all furnished with transportation, and will leave the city to-day, some for their homes and others for the North.—*Washington Star, April 7.*

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 8.

Beeves have again advanced in price, the raise being equal to at least ½c. ℔ pound, live weight. The supply is 2,300 head, and is not enough to satisfy the demand, and there has been considerable speculation, some droves changing hands three or four times. Prices range from 8 to 9c. for fair to ordinary—8c.@10c.@11c. for fair and 12c.@13c ℔ ℔. for live weight, for good to extra fat Western steers and State stillers. Sheep are in fair request, at 10½c., 12c.@12½c. *Receipts*—2,000. Hogs 12c.@12½c. for light to heavy Western corn-fed. *Receipts* 4,000; shipped to New-York, 3,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 8.

BILLS REPORTED.

For the protection of the New-York Fire Department Fund.

The Newburgh Charter Bill.

Amending the charter of the Hermitage Association.

Incorporating the Subaqueous Metallic Dock and Pier Company. Ordered to a third reading.

Repealing the act forbidding Supervisors from being Commissioners of Deeds.

To provide for the payment of certain extraordinary expenses in Brooklyn. Ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

The New-York Riot Bonds Bill.

The Poughkeepsie Bounty Bill.

For the protection of planted oysters in Queens County.

Relative to the State Lunatic Asylum and Insane Female Convicts.

Incorporating the Workingmen's Coöperative Association of Troy.

To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Turkish Bath Company.

The Gettysburgh National Monument Bill. It appropriates $25,000.

The Third-avenue Railroad Extension Bill came up on its third reading, and was amended by providing that the company comply with the restrictions and regulations in force, and pay car license to the Corporation of New-York, and was then laid aside.

A resolution was adopted requesting the return from the Assembly of the Second-avenue Railroad Extension Bill.

The New-York and Brooklyn Storage Company Bill was lost, and a motion to reconsider the vote by which this was done was laid on the table.

The New-York Railroad Consolidation Act was made the special order for Tuesday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 8.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WEAVER—To provide for rebuilding the Utica Female Seminary.

By Mr. LYONS—To amend the act relative to insurance on property in connection with the New-York Fire Department Fund.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Howard Home for Little Wanderers in New-York.

Granting the consent of the State to the sale of certain lands in New York to the United States for a Custom-house.

Mr. STEWART moved that the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Railroad Bill be read out of its order.

Mr. INGRAHAM moved the previous question, that the bill be read out of its order.

The motion was carried by 61 to 31.

The bill was then passed by—yeas, 78; nays, 31.

YEAS—Messrs. Angel, Bemis, Bonham, Boswell, Bookstaver, Blauvelt, Brown, Burdett, Burns, Carpenter, Cole, Cooper, Clark, Clise, Crandall, Crowell, Daniels, Edwards, Eldridge, Fonda, Gaughan, Godfrey, Green, Hallenbeck, Hasbrouck, Haynes, Hollis, Howard, Ingraham, Keegan, Kimball, Langyer, Lefevre, Lee, Lockwood, Lyons, Maly, McCall, McConville, McDonald, Mersereau, Morey, Murray, Nolan, Olcott, Palmer, J. L. Parker, Richards, Rankin, Reed, Richardson, Ridgeway, Root, Sammons, Sanford, Seebacher, Shaw, Shepard, Sherwood, Shultz, Smith, Speer, Squires, Stanford, Stewart, Talman, Talman, Toplin, Turner, Van Buren, Vanderzee, Veeder, Webber, Weller, Wilcox, Wood, Worth, Whitman.

NAYS—Messrs. Barkley, Biddesome, Brandreth, Burdett, Cutting, Chapman, Edgerton, Gleason, Hungerford, Lapham, Lord, Loutrel, Matthews, McNiell, Nickerson, Platt, Reddington, Robertson, Rogers, Sumner, Sherman, Spraker, Smith, J. L. Stafford, Stannard, Tillinghast, Ward, Weaver, Weed.

Relative to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to authorize an increase of capital stock; which was lost, 53 against 41. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Relative to criminal offences in the Metropolitan Police District, which prohibits carrying of concealed weapons without license from the Police Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. J. L. SMITH, the bill relative to the fund of the Fire Department was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to report; complete.

REPORTS.

To authorize the establishment of a New-York Institution for the Blind; to amend the act to increase the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Company. By Mr. WARD—To enable the New-York City Inspector more effectually to discharge his duties; complete, By Mr. WILBER—To incorporate the Eclective Medical Society; complete. Also complete, relative to the fund of the New-York Fire Department. By Mr. BRANDRETH—To exempt the New-York Opthalmic Society from taxation; complete.

CELEBRATION OF VICTORIES.

Address to the President.

The committee appointed on Monday to make arrangements for the celebration of our recent victories, held a meeting at the Custom-house, yesterday. Collector DRAPER presided, and SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq., acted as Secretary. A large number of prominent citizens were present and took part in the proceedings. The committee appointed to prepare an address to the President, and appropriate resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Citizens of New-York to Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

With devout thankfulness to Almighty God for the gracious protection he has vouchsafed to us as a nation during the perils and conflicts of civil war, we desire to acknowledge his merciful goodness and to join in reverence for His Holy name:

In the confident belief that the measure will be in accordance with the principles which have guided your councils in the execution of the great trust committed to your hands, we respectfully request that a day, to be designated in your own good time, may be set apart when the whole people may be invited to assemble and meet together to offer praises and thanks for the brilliant successes which under Divine Providence have been secured to us by the persistant energy, sagacity and fidelity of the government, and by the skill, intrepidity and self-sacrificing devotion of the army and navy engaged in maintaining the honor and preserving the life of the nation, for the countless blessings we enjoy under the benign influence of free institutions, and for the cheering prospects of opening before us once more a united, prosperous and happy country.

And we remain your friends and fellow citizens.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the address be duly authenticated with the signature of the Committee of Arrangements and such other citizens as may desire to unite in this measure of grateful duty, and transmitted to the President.

Resolved, That the people of New-York are filled with admiration of the splendid combinations and dashing bravery which have marked the recent movements and conflicts on the battle-fields of Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas; and that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, with Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, and the officers and soldiers under their command, have covered themselves and the American name with imperishable renown.

Resolved, That while all the commanding Generals who have borne the national colors over fields of victory, deserve and will receive the plaudits of a grateful people, there are names which shine out with unequaled lustre, and our hearts are warmed and our eyes suffused with joy whenever we utter the names of SHERIDAN, the daring soldier, the successful leader, the chosen warrior of GRANT, of SHERMAN, THOMAS, MEADE, SCHOFIELD and TERRY, and others who have assisted to fill the measure of their country's glory.

Resolved, That this General Committee, in conformity with the terms of the resolution under which it was appointed, will celebrate at some fitting time and in an appropriate manner, to be hereafter determined, the victories achieved in securing the final triumphs of the Union cause, to the end that the people of New-York may have the opportunity to evince their gratitude and affection for the great leader of the American armies, ULYSSES S. GRANT, and the gallant officers and soldiers whose deeds have rendered his name immortal.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of fifty citizens be appointed by the chair, to be announced hereafter, to carry into effect the last preceding resolution.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be transmitted to the President and Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and published.

The address was engrossed and signed by those present. On Monday it will be placed in the rotunda of the Custom-house, and all citizens are requested to call and sign it.

American Bible Society.

A stated meeting of the managers of this society was held at the Bible House on Thursday last, JAMES LENNOX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Communications were received from Rev. Dr. Hall, the society's agent at New-Orleans, and resolutions from the Southwestern Bible Society, pledging coöperation with the parent society; from Rev. James Hickey, Matamoras, in regard to his labors in Mexico, and sending a translation of the edict authorizing him to sell Bibles and Testaments; from Mr. Andrew J. Milne, Buenos Ayres; Rev. A. L. Blatchford, Bahia, and Rev. A. G. Simonton, of Rio Janeiro; Rev. E. E. Hall, of Florence, and Rev. William Clark, of Milan; Rev. G. Constantine, of Athens; Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D., Pekin; Rev. R. G. Wilder, Kolapoor; Rev. E. P. Hastings, Ceylon; Rev. I. G. Bliss, of Constantinople, Rev. L. S. Jacoby, Bremen, and others, in regard to the society's operations in Mexico, Brazil, Italy, Greece, China, India, Turkey, Egypt and Germany. Also, from the Syriac Mission, commendatory of Dr. Van Dyck, and the work of electrotyping the Arabic Scriptures.

Grants of books were made to the extent of 76 641 volumes. They were to the American Missionary Association; to the United Presbyterian Church for Freedmen; to the American Sunday School Union for the West; to the United States Christian Commission; to the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Arabic Testaments for Africa; to American Tract Society for the army; and to Agents of the society and others, for army hospitals, including fourteen volumes in raised letters for the blind; and 584 volumes to Mr. JOHN S. PIERSON for distribution by captains of vessels to foreign ports. For the Kolapoor mission in India $100 were granted for Bible distribution; and $500 for printing the Psalms in Bulgarian.

Two new auxiliaries were recognized; one in Wisconsin and one in Western Virginia.

This was the last stated meeting of the Board for the forty-ninth year of the Society's existence, and it was full of interest and encouragement.

Death of Bishop De Lancey.

MEETING OF CLERGYMEN AT TRINITY CHAPEL.

In accordance with the request of Bishop POTTER, a meeting of clergymen was held at Trinity Chapel yesterday afternoon, to take appropriate action in relation to the death of the Right Rev. Bishop DE LANCEY of Western New-York.

About twenty clergymen were present. Bishop POTTER presided.

On motion, a committee was appointed, who drafted a preamble and resolutions, in which appropriate notice was taken of the eminent services that the deceased prelate had rendered to the Church. The resolutions also expressed the sympathy of the clergy of this city with the bereaved family and diocese of the deceased, and requested the Bishop to appoint five clergymen to attend the funeral, which is to take place at 2 P. M. on Tuesday next, as representatives of the clergy of this diocese.

The resolutions were adopted.

Bishop POTTER said he regretted that he should be unable to attend the funeral. No personal inconvenience would prevent his being present, but he had made four appointments for the day on which the obsequies will take place, and that he did not feel at liberty to set these engagements aside.

The meeting then adjourned.

Celebration by Colored People.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

A grand celebration will be held in this city on the 18th of April, in commemoration of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, April 16, 1862, and the subsequent triumphs of freedom. The main features of the celebration will be a prayer-meeting at Zion Church, a military and civic procession, and a meeting at Cooper Institute.

The procession will be composed of several military and civic organizations, under the direction of Grand Marshal PAUL DRAYTON. The music will be furnished by the celebrated Brigade Band of Camp William Penn.

The entertainment at Cooper Institute will consist of instrumental and vocal music and ovations. Among the distinguished speakers invited are Maj.-Gen. Butler, Col. Wagner, Maj. Martin, R. Delaney, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet and others.

It is expected that this celebration will be attended by one of the largest and most respectable gatherings of colored people ever witnessed in this country. The exercises promise to prove highly interesting.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the New-York Skating Club, held on Friday evening, April 7, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, J. Seaver Page; Vice-President, R. C. Rathbone; Recording Secretary, Joseph Thomson; Corresponding Secretary, H. A. Rogers; Financial Secretary, J. P. Landsdown; Treasurer, A. J. Dupignac; Meteorologist, Eugene B. Cook. Executive Committee—O. G. Brady, John Creighton, A. J. Dupignac, Robt. Edwards, Richard T. Edwards, Edward L. Gill, Philander Griffing, J. S. Hiscox, James Harrison, C. W. Jenkins, W. G. L. King, J. P. Landsdown, Henry P. Sears, Phineas Smith, Chas. D. Walker.

NEW-YORK EAST M. E. CONFERENCE.—The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which began its sessions in the Hedding Church, Seventeenth-street, on Wednesday last, was occupied yesterday in discussing the subject of lay representation. This question, which has agitated the Church for several years past, was definitely settled yesterday, by admitting a lay representation by a large majority, after a full discussion, in which Rev. Mr. HOYT, S. HALSTEAD, Rev. Dr. CURRY and others took part.

SALE OF GLASSWARE, &C.—Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at public auction on Tuesday next, at No. 93 Liberty-street, a large assortment of Bohemian and Viennese glassware, just imported. The invoice comprises some splendid vases, card receivers, punch tureens, toilet sets, new styles of wine-decanters, claret-flacons, and articles of *vertu* of Pompeian and Etruscan designs. The collection will be exhibited one day previous to the sale.

FUNERAL OF GEN. WINTHROP.—The funeral of Brig.-Gen. FRED. WINTHROP will take place on Monday next. The Twelfth Regiment will act as escort. The music will be furnished by the United States Band.

A SPECIMEN OF NEVADA SILVER.—The steamer *Costa Rica* brought a silver brick from the Randall Silver Mines on Reese river, Nevada, the product of three tons of ore of that mine. The brick is worth $800 in coin.

CORRECTION.—The telegraph office opened in the St. Lawrence Hall Hotel, at Montreal, is in direct communication with the American Telegraph Company of this city.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DECEASE OF AN EX-MAYOR.—Hon. JONATHAN TROTTER, the second Mayor of Brooklyn after the city charter was obtained, died at his residence, No. 14 East Forty-second-street, New-York, on Thursday. He was first elected in 1835, and reëlected for a second term in 1837. Previous to 1835 he represented the Fourth Ward in the Board of Aldermen.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, N. G.—About 50 men presented themselves Friday to be mustered into this regiment, whose services have been accepted for one year by the War Department.

Williamsburgh.

CHANGE IN THE PROVOST-MARSHALSHIP OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.—Provost-Marshal S. W. WALDRON, of the Second District, was Friday relieved from duty, and Maj. THIEMANN, U. S. A., took charge of the office by direction of the Provost-Marshal-General. Maj. THIEMANN is a German by birth, but entered the Union army early in the war, and has seen much honorable service. He makes the fourth incumbent of this office since its organization.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF SUBSTITUTES.—The war news Friday caused a panic among the substitute brokers, many of them offering men for the low figure of $25 to principals; but this amount, it will be remembered, is in addition to the $600 offered by the city and county. Heretofore they refused to take anything less than a hundred and fifty dollars from a principal.

INQUEST.—Coroner BARRETT has concluded the inquest in the case of the boy, MATHEW DOYLE, who was run over and instantly killed on Wednesday, by car No. 222, Greenpoint and Myrtle-avenue line. The jury acquitted the driver, PATRICK CALAHAN, of any negligence.

LAW REPORTS.

Actors in Court—Habeas Corpus to Obtain the Custody of a Child.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 8.

Before Judge Barnard.

This matter has been before the courts upon several previous occasions. The petitioner is Mary L. Eckhardt, who alleges that she is the mother of a lad named George Young, aged about 7½ years, who is unlawfully detained and kept from her by Francis Seagrist and Mary Seagrist, his wife.

The facts of the case seem to be that Seagrist and wife are travelling actors, their business being to perform upon the tight and slack rope, and to perform various other feats requiring skill and experience, such as are usually performed at a circus. It is alleged that two or three years ago Seagrist obtained this child from the authorities of an almshouse in Massachusetts, and that the lad was by them duly and legally apprenticed to Seagrist for a term of years. Latterly he has become very expert, and by his superior skill and attainments in the art he is able to draw an unusually large house whenever it is announced that he will play. The respondents allege that the petitioner is not the mother of the child; that the only reason why she now asks to have him in her custody is because he is able to perform so well as to make it profitable for her to have him. On the other hand, the petitioner claims that the child is compelled during the various performances to stand on his head, on one arm, and to put himself in many unnatural positions, which are calculated to injure his health, retard his growth, and to impair his strength, and consequently his usefulness in the future. It was furthermore claimed by Mr. S. H. Stuart, counsel for the petitioner, that the immoral examples to which Seagrist and his wife had subjected the lad were in the highest degree prejudicial and ruinous, and the counsel asked that the Court direct the child to be placed, if not in the custody of the petitioner, then in the care of some discreet person, where his education would be attended to and his morals watched, so that he might grow up to be a useful and respectable man.

The Court reserved its decision.

Supreme Court Decisions—April 8.

By Judge Barnard.

John Livingston vs. Wm. A. Hull.—The injunction is dissolved with cost.

By Judge Ingraham.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Robert Schuyler, et al.—I think each of the defendants is entitled to tax separate bills of costs.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York.—On and after April 6, 1865, the price of board will be THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF PER DAY. The proprietors convinced that high prices cannot rule, have put the price of board at this very low figure. The house has been refurnished and thoroughly repaired throughout, and is in better condition than ever before.

Household Furniture Sales.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will give their personal attention to the sale of furniture, &c., at the residences of families declining housekeeping, (as usual for many years past.) They will also have weekly sales at their spacious salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west from Broadway.

A Blessing.—DURNO'S CATARRH SUFF is used WITH BENEFIT, in every family.

Sold by all Druggists, town and country.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday, April 8, MARIA, wife of Thos. Brown, in the 73 year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and of her sons, Thomas G., Augustus L. and Charles E. Brown, are requested to attend her funeral, from No. 13 West 42th st., on Monday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

CUMINGS.—On Saturday, April 8, after a short illness, at his residence in Orange County, N. Y., JOHN CUMINGS, in the 84th year of his age.

FRANCK.—On Saturday, April 8, at his late residence, No. 40 Morris-st., Jersey City, OTHO ERNEST FRANCK, in his 68th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in Monday morning's papers.

KITCHEN.—On Friday, April 7, at her residence in Newark, N. J., ELIZABETH B., wife of John G. Kitchen, and daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Van Sickle.

Her funeral will be attended from Grace Church, Newark, on Tuesday next, at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PEARSON.—On Friday morning, Mrs. MARTHA J. PEARSON, widow of the late Joseph Pearson.

Her funeral will take place this (Sunday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the house of Mrs. Sidney Pearson, No. 165 East 21st-st.

SPROAT.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, April 8, Hon. WILLIAM A. F. SPROAT, formerly of Taunton, Mass., aged 67 years.

Services at his late residence, No. 1 Sandford av., Flushing, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Taunton papers please copy.

☞ The funeral of the late THOMAS RICHARDSON, of this city, who died at the Island of Santa Cruz, on the 3d of March, will take place from the house of his father-in-law, Richard Price, Esq., No. 515 Arch-st., Philadelphia, on Monday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CATARRH—SCROFULA—CONSUMPTION.

The only positive remedials presented by Nature to Man—FLUID EXTRACTS FROM PLANTS!

WILLIAM R. PRINCE, Flushing, New-York, solicits an interview with all who are afflicted with the above diseases, or with any others arising from impurity of the blood, when he will prove to them the superiority of his remedials over all others, and the causes of the universal failure of every remedy announced by others. His treatise, with 85 remedials, 10 cents and stamp mailed. To Flushing, is 30 minutes by 34th-st. ferry.

FIFTEENTH WARD RECRUITING FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received during the past week:

Henry Hill	$50	George H. Purser	$100
Edward Anthony	50	Hallgarten & Herzfeld	100
F. F. Durand	25	George Douglass	150
Washington Murray	25	Douglass Taylor	50
H. Cantrell	25	Edward Loftus	50
W. C. Bogart	25	Mr. McDonough	10
R. Espe	10	Mr. Devoe	20
J. W. Miller	10	J Van Tassell	20
A. Strang	10	Dr. J. A. Dixon	25
A. M. Prentice	50	J. Wilson	3
L. Friedlander	50	A. R. Gordon	25
J. D. Heydacker	20	Moses Blue	15
George D. Kellogg	50	H. B. Randolph	25

C. W. DARLING, Treasurer, No. 27 Washington-square.

The committee will publish next week, in this paper, the entire list of subscribers' names. Residents of the ward who desire to contribute toward this very necessary object, will please send their subscriptions to the Treasurer, or any member of the Finance Committee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL LECTURE to the Spiritualists and Friends of Progress at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Childrens' Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Come and welcome. Seats free.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. A. F. MASON will preach in the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, on SABBATH, 9th inst., Morning and Afternoon.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—Preaching by Rev. W. S. GOODNO, (formerly of Bedford-av. Church, Brooklyn,) at Broadway and 47th-st. hall, SUNDAY, April 9, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this church at 10½ A. M. by Rev. WM. GOTHARD, and at 7½ in the evening by Rev. S. H. SMITH, formerly Pastor of the church.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, HAVING gone to Charleston, S. C., his pulpit will be supplied on SUNDAY by Rev. Prof. MATTISON, of New-York.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. G. R. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 56th-street Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Daniel*.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, Pastor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. SUNDAY, April 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, Pastor. Church services on SUNDAY at Clinton Hall, Astor-place—morning, at 10½; afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. L. L. BRIGGS, of Philadelphia, will supply the desk SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 54TH ST. AND 5TH-AV.—Divine Service and Lectures, with collections for the Hospital, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between 2d and 1st avs. Rev. Bishop AMES will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. At the close of the sermon, ordination of Deacons.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE DIADEM—A NEW MUSIC BOOK, CONTAINING 128 pages of hymns and tunes, mostly new, for Sunday schools and devotional meetings. This work is of a higher order than any Sunday school book yet published. It has none of those objectionable negro melodies and inappropriate hymns that are to be found in some of the Sunday school books now in use. It is edited by J. S. VAIL, one of our most popular composers of music. Price, paper covers 30 cents, $3 per dozen; board covers, 35 cents, $3 60 per dozen. Mailed at the retail price. Sample copies mailed for one-half the retail price to superintendents of Sunday schools, clergymen, and principals of seminaries and public schools. Just issued by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, author and publisher of Sunday School Bell, Nos. 1 and 2, Choral Harp, Atheneum Collection, &c., &c.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., opposite Irving-place. There will be special services in this church on EVERY EVENING in Holy Week, commencing at 7½ o'clock, with sermons from the following clergymen:

Monday Evening, April 10, Rev. Dr. CRESSY; Tuesday, April 11, Rev. Dr. A. H. VINTON; Wednesday, April 12, Rev. Dr. PRICE; Thursday, April 13, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR; Friday, April 14, Rev. Dr. WESTON; Saturday, April 15, Rev. Mr. SCOTT.

A collection will be made at each service in aid of the funds of the Free Church.

Sunday services as usual at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. The new chapel of the 5th-av. Baptist Church, adjoining, on West 46th-st., being now ready for occupation, Dr. ARMITAGE will resume his pastoral duties therein, by preaching at 7½ P. M. The teachers and scholars of the Sunday School connected with the church will be reassembled in the new school-room at 9 A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The anniversary of the missionary society attached to the church will be held on SUNDAY. Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., at 7½ P. M. At 3 P. M., a meeting will be held in connection with the Sabbath School Missionary celebration, at which short addresses will be delivered by Revs. J. W. LEEK, L. P. PERRY, ARZA HILL and others, of the New-York East Conference, now holding its session in this city. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. In the morning, at 10 o'clock, ordination of Elders of the N. Y. Conference. Sermon by Rev. Dr. CURRY; ordination by Bishop JANES. Sacraments of Lord's Supper and Baptism in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Anniversary of Missionary Society of N. Y. E. C., in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—Revs Bishop AMES, A. COOKMAN, J. W. HORNE, and Dr. ASA HILL.

SPIRITUALISTS MEET AT HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway. Mr. WILLIS will speak at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Wherein does Modern Spiritualism Elucidate Scripture and Correct Theology*. The public are invited. Seats free.

BY INVITATION OF GOV. FENTON, REV. Dr. HUTTON, Pastor of the Washington-square D. R. Church, will preach to the soldiers at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Religious services will also be held at this place on THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Morning and afternoon services at 10½ and 4 o'clock, in the Rutger's Institute Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Evening service at 7½ o'clock, in the Unitarian Chapel, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach, both morning and evening, sermons appropriate to the first anniversary of the church.

GOOD FRIDAY.—LAST YEAR THERE WAS an unusual observance in our city of the ancient and world-wide fast of Good Friday, (this year occurring on the 14th inst.,) in solemn commemoration of the sufferings and death of the Lord Jesus Christ, as the one atonement for the sins of the world. Notice of the intended observance was given in the churches of various denominations on the preceding Lord's day.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR NATIONAL VICTORIES will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, April 9, at 7½ o'clock. Luther's chorale "Ein feste Burg," and the Grand Hallelujah from Handel's Messiah, will be sung by a select chorus. Dr. THOMPSON will preach on *How to Treat the Conquered*.

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. The sixth Doctrinal discourse. Subject—*The Nature of a Gospel Church*. Rev. Dr. HUTCHINS will preach at 10½ A. M.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ, and future Life only for the Righteous. Preaching SUNDAY, by Rev. JOSEPH T. CURRY, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 11½ A. M. Subject—*The Coming Kingdom of Christ*. At 7½ evening, *The Christian Doctrine of Immortality*. Seats free.

AT LAMARTINE HALL, CORNER OF 29th-st., 8th-av., at 3 P. M.—ORRIN ABBOTT, ex-chaplain of the army, will show that faith in the books of Moses, being the word of God, is an error; and as they authorize slavery, that error was one of the causes of the war, and the effects of the erroneous doctrine are too bitter to remain longer uncorrected. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, LL. D., WILL preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, in Greene, near Canal, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and Rev. S. F. FARMER, at 3 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. All welcome.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, 9th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH as usual, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., corner of 2d-av. Monthly concert of the Sabbath School Missionary Society at 3½ P. M. MAHLON T. HEWITT, Esq., recently from Charleston, will address the children.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR THE CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV.—Rev. D. FERRIS, of the New-York East Conference, will preach in the above church on SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HENRY J. FOX, Pastor, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, in the South Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses are expected from Rev. Dr. ELLS, of Brooklyn, Rev. J. T. DURYEA and Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of this city.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. Service 10½ o'clock A. M., 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. BEACH, Rector of St. Peter's, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service and sermon on Good Friday, 10½ A. M.; Evening, 7½. Strangers furnished with seats.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM—(Swedenborgian.) Services every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. In the evening readings from Swedenborg's writings, and familiar remarks thereon, by Rev. J. C. AGER. Seats free.

LECTURES ON DANIEL.—THE TENTH OF the course by JOHN WILLIAMS, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at University Buildings, Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *The Condition of the World During the Millenium*. Seats free.

THE SERPENT'S LIE.—THE GREAT EXPOSURE of the Serpent's lie, thou shalt not surely die, can be heard at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The audience have the privilege of asking questions at the close of the lecture. Seats free.

"IS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION A BLESSING OR A CURSE?"—Subject continued at No. 95 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Opening address by Dr. WILSON. Subject at 3 P. M.—*Religious Improvement*.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery—the original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent Principal Sunday School at 2 P. M. Choice selection of pieces sung by the children. Visitors will address the school.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. B. F. DE COSTA, editor of the *Christian Times*, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath School of the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. CLARK's,) will be held on SABBATH AFTERNOON next, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Address by Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M., the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—and Rev. Dr. HAWKS at 7½ P. M.

PROF. MATTISON'S PULPIT, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av., will be supplied on SUNDAY by Rev. BENJ. A. GILMAN and Rev. T. C. BEACH of Hartford, Conn., attending the session of the New-York East Conference in this city.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL SERVICES WILL be held in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. BINET. Entrance to the chapel on 35th-st.

FORSYTH M. E. CHURCH, NEAR DIVISION.—Rev. Dr. MILEY will preach, SUNDAY, April 9, at 10½ A. M. Rev. — COOK, of Flushing, at 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½; also Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7½. Welcome all. Seats free.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A MEETING in behalf of City Missions will be held SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st., Dr. Rice's. Rev. Drs. Hutton, Dowling, Booth and Foster will take part.

BAND OF UNITED BROTHERS.—WM. B. WALTERS, Leader, will conduct the religious services in the Church of the Pilgrims, in 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-ST., EAST OF 2D-AV.—Sermon SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. P. ESTES, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. R. BOWDISH. Sunday-School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

THE PROPHETIC PREACHER, S. S. SNOW, will preach on subjects relating to the speedy appearing of Christ, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the large room at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Seats free.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL CONNECTED with the Fifth-av. Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, will meet for the first time in its new rooms, on SUNDAY MORNING, April 9, at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. A. PASSAVANT, D. D., will preach SUNDAY, April 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF REV. HENRY MATTISON, D. D., West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now open their
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
BRITISH AND PARIS DRESS GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
PLAIN AND FANCY COLORED SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
"BONNET," "PONSONS,"
and other celebrated makes of
BLACK SILKS, FOR DRESSES AND MANTLES
IN GREAT VARIETY.
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
SCARFS, &c.
ALL THE NOVELTIES IN MOURNING GOODS.
RICH PARIS ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, JACONETS, BAREGES,
MOUSSELINE DE SOIR,
GRENADINES AND GRENADINE BAREGES.
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERGARMENTS,
ENGLISH HOSIERY
AND GLOVES.
BALMORAL AND
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.
HOUSEKEEPING,
WHITE GOODS,
AND DOMESTICS.
IN EVERY VARIETY.
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c.
CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
MELTONS,
PIQUES,
DRILLS,
COUTILS, &c.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, &c., &c.
PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE PRESENT VALUE OF GOLD,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

MANTLES, SACQUES, &C.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
have now open their
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK AND CLOTH GARMENTS,
pronounced unsurpassed in
NOVELTY,
QUALITY
AND
FINISH
OF ANY FORMER SEASON.
PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
MELANGES, MOZAMBIQUES, ORGANDIES,
DELAINES, LAWNS, GRENADINES,
PERCALES, BAREGES, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
No. 461 to No. 467 BROADWAY,
No. 255 to No. 261 GRAND-ST.,
No. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
NEWEST PATTERNS FOR SPRING
Just received. Also,
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
In great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR.
No. 461 to No. 467 BROADWAY,
No. 255 to No. 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT STILL FURTHER REDUCED PRICES
LINENS, AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
BREAKFAST ROBES AND CAPS,
UNDER-GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHES, ROBES DE NUIT, INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND PARASOLS,
FOR SPRING.
A large assortment at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

BASQUES, SACQUES, MANTILLAS, &c.
Newest Spring shapes, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICHMOND HAS FALLEN,
AND WITH ITS FALL
ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS
HAVE GREATLY DEPRECIATED.
FOR CHEAP GOODS,
NOTICE THE FOLOWING PRICES.
MUSLINS FROM 12½ to 20 cts.
SPLENDID SHIRTINGS 22 cts.
BEST QUALITY ONLY 25 cts.
FORMER PRICE 75 cts.
MERRIMACK PRINTS 22 cts.
LOWER PRICED PRINTS IN PROPORTION.
A SPLENDID LINE OF GINGHAMS 31 cts.
BLACK AND WHITE SKIRTS $1 50.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS
FOR 50 cts., 62½ cts., 87½ cts., and $1 00 A YARD.
TABLE-LINEN AND TABLE NAPKINS
AT AUCTION PRICES.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS
EXAMINE THE STOCK OF
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 BLEECKER-ST., COR. COMMERCE-ST.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
THE BEST YARD WIDE
SHIRTING MUSLINS
FOR 25c. A YARD,
GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

FOR CHEAP DRY GOODS,
SEE FOSTER BROTHERS'
ADVERTISEMENT
IN TO-DAY'S TIMES AND HERALD.

CARPETS,
RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
Newest and Latest Designs,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have opened a splendid assortment of REAL BLACK AND WHITE LACE
SHAWLS, ROTONDES, LACES,
CAPES, COLLARS, VEILS, &c., &c.,
At prices based on the
LOW PRICE OF GOLD.
Broadway and Tenth-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have now opened a splendid variety of NOVELTIES in PARIS AND NEW-YORK MADE SACKS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKS, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.

THE END OF THE REBELLION.
COMING BACK TO OLD PRICES.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av., will sell on Monday, good Prints fast colors, for 12½ cents; also bleached and brown Muslins, for 12½ cents. Will also make an immense reduction in the price of all kinds of cotton goods, dress goods, &c.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CLOAKS NOW OPEN, SELECTED BY MYSELF FROM THE FIRST HOUSES IN PARIS.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, NO. 1,142 BROADWAY,
FIRST DOOR ABOVE 26TH-ST.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' RECEPTION AND WALKING JACKETS. ALSO, BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, NO. 1,142 BROADWAY,
FIRST DOOR ABOVE 26TH-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.—SPRING IMPORTATION—A fine assortment in long and square, at a great variety of prices. J. RUSSELL,
No. 322 Wooster-st., [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE.
Now is the time to buy your
SPRING CLOAKS.
Before purchasing, remember to
Try DAVIDSON'S for SHORT SACQUES.
Try DAVIDSON'S for LONG SACQUES.
Try DAVIDSON'S for BASQUES.
Try DAVIDSON'S for CIRCULARS.
Try DAVIDSON'S for SHAWLS.
Try DAVIDSON'S for BLACK SILKS.
Try DAVIDSON'S for MISSES' CLOAKS.
Try DAVIDSON'S for CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
NOTICE.
Ladies waited upon politely.
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING BONNETS
AT
DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
TO-DAY.
We have now added a Millinery Department for the sale of Ladies' Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., under first-class management, which we shall conduct on our established and successful principle of
SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.
Ladies will do well to call and examine our
BEAUTIFUL STYLES
IN
NEW SPRING BONNETS,
NEW SPRING HATS,
NEW SPRING MILLINERY.
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway,
(Between Franklin and Leonard sts.,)
Will offer on MONDAY, April 10, at retail,
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION,
including all the novelties of the season.
SILKS in great variety, BLACK and COLORED.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES, GINGHAMS,
POPLINS for TRAVELING DRESSES,
DRESS GOODS, from 25c. to $1, being about the cost in GOLD.
500 Pieces Best Style AMERICAN DELAINES, 25c.
350 Best Style FAST COLORED PRINTS, 12½c.
200 4-4 FINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, only 20c.
LINENS, QUILTS, TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS.
100 Pieces 4-4 SHAKER FLANNELS, 50c., worth 80c.
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, of SILK and CLOTH, NEW STYLES.
KID GLOVES, the largest assortment in the city.
UNDRESSED KID, only $1, worth $1 50.
DRESSED KID, $1 50, worth $2 per pair.
BEST QUALITY KID, imported $2.
ALSO,
1,000 Doz. LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES for LADIES', GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN about the COST in GOLD.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK,
So many cases of dry goods will be opened, such as SILKS, POPLINS, TAFETTAS, IMPERATRICE, ALPACCAS, LUSTRES, PERCALES, FRENCH CALICO, MOURNING GOODS, UPHOLSTERY, LADIES' CLOTHS, LINEN, DOMESTIC PRINTS, WHITE MUSLINS, SHIRTINGS, &c., that it becomes impossible to detail them in the advertisements this week.
The ladies are invited to look for their interest.
GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES REDUCED TO $2.
Opening of NEW CLOAKS, SACQUES and BASQUINES. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT
SHIRT,
MADE TO ORDER OR
READYMADE.
The cheapest, finest and best-fitting shirt sold in this city.
MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
IN
GREAT VARIETY.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

POPULAR STOCKS.
Silks, Dress Goods, White Muslins, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Flannels, Linens, Damasks, &c., largely replenished from the recent
AUCTION SALES.
PRICES DECIDEDLY LOW.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
from $50 each, upward.
The largest, most elegant and attractive stock in the city.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-street.

MME. HUERSTEL
HAS JUST OPENED
HER FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Consisting of
CLOAKS, DRESSES AND MANTILLAS.
Also, a variety of FRENCH IMPORTED CORSETS, at No. 59 Bleecker-st.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12,
a very handsome assortment of
SILK AND CLOTH
BASQUES, SAQUES, JACKETS, &c.,
for Spring wear.
(R. Huntington, late with Geo. A. Hearn.)

MILLINERY.

SILK BONNETS AT L. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Great bargains in straw hats and bonnets, ribbons and flowers.
Old hats cleaned and made fashionable. Jockey hats, new styles. Mourning bonnets.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BLIND FOLLY,
BY THE "YOUNG 'UN,"
is one of the richest, raciest, liveliest, and exhilarating sketches ever published.
It will appear in the second number of the new weekly,
THE AMERICAN MISCELLANY.
The same paper will contain in addition to the above, a number of the best
TALES, SKETCHES, POETRY, &c., &c.,
By Popular Writers.
Sixteen pages of choice Reading.
Sold by all newsdealers.
Single copies Six Cents.
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Agents.
Ready MONDAY, April 10.

IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE.
Oh, mother dear, I had a dream,
So sad and yet so bright,
When wounded on the battle plain,
I lay at dead of night;
A gentle strain fell on my ear,
That made my heart rejoice—
So soft and sweet, it seemed to me,
It was my mother's voice.
New song and chorus, 35c., mailed free of postage.
"The Soldier's Happy Return," Mazurka, 35c.; "The Jersey Lovers," comic, 30c.; "Pat Maloy," Irish, 30c.; "Wake Nicodemus," comic, 35c.; "Sunlight Within my Heart," 35c., *mailed free.*
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

NEW MUSIC—"RICHMOND IS OURS."
Richmond is ours! Richmond is ours!
Hark to the jubilant chorus!
Babylon falls, and her temples and towers
Crumble to ashes before us!
Solo or Quartette with chorus. Words by A. J. H. Duganne; music by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. Dedicated to Gen. U. S. Grant. The words and music are both grand and sublime. Price 30 cents, mailed free. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Just published, by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE FALL OF RICHMOND—A brilliant descriptive piece for the piano, by JOSEPH RAFF, author of "Gen. Grant's March," "Sheridan's Quickstep," &c. Price 50 cents. Mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES of Teas at WATSON'S, No. 381 Bowery, corner 5th-st. In consequence of the great fall in gold, I have reduced my large and superior stock of Teas to the following prices: Good Black Oolong, $1 per lb.; best Black Oolong, only $1 25 per lb.; good Mixed Tea, $1 per lb.; good Japanese Oolong, $1 per lb.; best Japanese Oolong, only $1 50 per lb.; good English Breakfast Tea, $1 per lb.; best English Breakfast, only $1 50 per lb. All these Teas have been purchased for cash at the late auction sales, and they are warranted to be of the new crop, and the freshest in the market.

GARDENS LAID OUT.—JOBBING PROMPTLY done. Baskets, bouquets, loose flowers and all kinds of plants, furnished at lowest prices, by HUNDESTPFUND & CO., No. 947 Broadway.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, NOS. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

BLANK-BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS and stationery, all kinds, at lowest prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PETROLEUM.

GOOD HOPE
PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
$750,000..........CAPITAL.
75,000 SHARES.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE AND PAR OF SHARES, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $75,000.
No Personal Liability. No Future Assessment.
PRESENT DAILY YIELD OF OIL.
From Well No. 12, McFate Farm. 12½ barrels. When prospectus was issued, March 1, this well was in process of tubing. On 6th instant information was received that oil had been struck. The well now flows 100 barrels per day, the "Good Hope" having ⅛ interest..........12½
FROM GROCERY WELL.
On March 1 the interest of "Good Hope" in this well gave them a daily average of 12½ barrels per day. The yield having since increased from 200 to 280 barrels, adds FIVE barrels daily to the income of this company..........17½
From interest in lease Widow McClintock Farm..... 2
From interest in lease No. 12 Widow McClintock Farm..........6
From interest in lease No. 49 Widow McClintock Farm..........1
From interest in lease in Dalton Well, Smith Farm.. 7
From interest in lease in Buffalo Wel, Blood Farm. 1
Daily yield of Oil..........46
OR, AN INCOME OF $460 PER DAY.
OFFICERS:
President—WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Son Bankers, New-York.
Treasurer—JOHN W. BELL, of the city of New-York.
Secretary—DAVID L. TURNER.
TRUSTEES:
WILLIAM BELL, of the City of New-York.
A. H. WALLIS, of the City of New-York.
HORACE J. MOODY, of the City of New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, of the City of New-York.
CHAS. A. STETSON, of the City of New-York.
L. R. McABOY, of Pittsburgh, Penn.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT, of Pittsburgh, Penn.
SUPERINTENDENT:
JOHN FULLWOOD, of Oil City, Penn.
PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.
No. 1.—THIRTY-THREE ACRES of land in fee simple, known as the Geo. W. Tarr Farm, on Cherry Tree Run. THIRTY (30) WELLS are under lease. Royalty one-quarter oil, WHICH BELONGS TO THIS INTEREST. Fourteen acres, not leased, FOR WHICH A BONUS AND ONE-HALF OIL CAN READILY BE OBTAINED.
No. 2.—SIX leases on Dempsey Farm, Cherry Tree Run. Entire working interest in each. The company was advised March 10 that a 40-barrel well was struck just above this property, and a 150-barrel well on the next farm to it. In consequence of the striking of these wells, property cannot now be bought in their vicinity for TEN TIMES the cost of these leases to the Company.
No. 3.—One-eighth (⅛) all the oil, free interest, in lease No. 12, McFate Farm, Cherry Run. March 6, well was struck on this lease, now yielding ONE HUNDRED BARRELS.
No. 4.—Three-seventh working interest in each of three leases on Cherry Run, near the "Good Refinery," below the Humboldt Works. A fine well has just been struck adjoining this interest.
No. 5.—One-eighth working interest in one acre, just below the Reed Wells, on Cherry Run. Well now over FIVE HUNDRED FEET DOWN. Will be tested in a few days.
No. 6.—Five-sixteenth working interest in lease B, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run. One well to be put down free of further cost, and one-sixteenth of this interest tested for one month free of expense. This lease adjoins the Mackey well. Well under contract.
No. 7.—One-fourth working interest in lease No. 29, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, (at end of the old barn, and next well to the Grocery, now the largest on the Run.) This well also to be put down free of further expense, and one-sixteenth of the interest tubed and tested one month free of cost. WELL NOW DOWN 530 FEET, WITH A VERY FINE SHOW OF OIL.
No. 8.—Three-sixteenths in the lease, and the Dalton well on Smith farm, Cherry Run. NOW A SEVENTY-FIVE BARREL WELL AND IMPROVING. Another well to go down on same lease.
No. 9.—Three-sixteenths working interest in lease No. 12, Widow McClintock farm, Oil Creek: WELL NOW PRODUCING ABOUT FIFTY BARRELS DAILY AND GAINING; it is a new well.
No. 10.—One-eighth working interest in lease No. 49, Widow McClintock Farm, Oil Creek; one well down—ABOUT TWENTY BARRELS PER DAY; another started on same lease.
No. 11.—One-half working interest in lease on Cherry Run, Just above Humboldt's refinery. Size of lot 90 feet by 150 feet.
No. 12.—One-eighth working interest in one acre lease and the Buffalo well, on the Blood farm, Oil Creek. THIS WELL FLOWS SIX BARRELS PER DAY.
No. 13.—All the working interest in lease No. 2, Prather reserve, Cherry Run; contains about one acre.
No. 14.—One eighth working interest in lease on Widow McClintock farm, Oil Creek; well just struck THIRTY BARRELS, and increasing.
No. 15.—One-eighth working interest in lease on Dan Rynd farm, Cherry-tree Run, near the Tarr farm; a choice lot—three-quarters of an acre.
No. 16.—Three-eighth working [illegible] in the Rickett's well, on the Rickett's farm, Cher[illegible]n, above Plumer. Lease one acre—royalty half oil.
No. 17.—ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES of land in fee simple, on Holeman's Run, NEAR THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY'S WELL, No. 23. This lays well for oil, and is considered very valuable territory.
No. 18.—One-eighth working interest in the New-Grocery well, and lease on Smith's farm, on Cherry Run. This well is now yielding TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY BARRELS PER DAY, and it is thought by the most experienced oil men, will shortly be a 300 barrel well.
TO INVESTERS IN PETROLEUM STOCKS.
THIS COMPANY OFFERS THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS, VIZ.:
1st. An ample working capital.
2d. Large properties now yielding, and its new interests being rapidly developed.
3d. Prospects of extraordinary returns from its Cherry Tree Run properties.
4th. Small capital on which to pay dividends.
5th. Property greatly increased in value since purchase.
6th. A present income of $460 daily.
It is in aggregate the most valuable oil investment yet offered for public subscription.
Subscriptions received at the office of
Subscription Agents,
BLAKE & MARLOR,
No. 40 PINE-ST., New-York.
and at the banking-house of
ABRAM BELL'S SON,
No. 25 PARK-ROW, New-York,
where prospectuses and every information may be obtained.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, AT PRIVATE SALE AND AT THE NEW-YORK PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD.
The prices of some of the best Petroleum Stocks are yet very low, and offer the most promising inducements for investment of any other security, both as to the AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS and the ADVANCE IN THE PRICE of the stock.
Stocks of established worth can now be purchased at prices which will give the purchaser over THREE PER CENT. PER MONTH on his investment.

THE KING OF INVESTMENTS—OIL!
The subscribers are authorized to sell a few
ORIGINAL SHARES
in a new
OIL COMPANY
about to be formed on choice and select land.
Full particulars sent, on application to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

CANADIAN OIL LANDS FOR SALE.—Seven hundred acres Indian Reserve Lands in the Township of Oxford, County of Kent, Canada West, near the Moravian Village, and within a short distance of the River Thames, where several oil wells are now producing from twenty to forty barrels per day. For further particulars, apply to J. A. ALDWELL, Toronto, Canada West.

OIL LANDS.—S. B. GREGORY, NO. 78 CEDAR-st.—Desirable property, well located on Oil Creek, in Warren, Venango, McKean, and Crawford Counties, Penn., West Virginia, and Chatauqua County, N. Y.

EVERY INCH A MAN, IS ONE'S FEELING soon after taking Dr. Ward's invigorating pills. Depot No. 64 Franklin st. If you cannot call, write for circular.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS!
No. 38 Wall-st.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

WARD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WALL-ST.,
AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 U. S. LOAN.
NOTES ON HAND, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
DEALERS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold purchased and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, on Commission.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.
500,000.
KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.
The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.
Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.
The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.
The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office. THOMAS A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

MOORE & BROWN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS, 5-20, 10-40, 1881 BONDS bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
AGENTS FOR
THE HIGHLY POPULAR
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, deliverable to any part of the country free of expense, and on hand
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Stocks negotiated at private sale or the Board of Brokers.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
HENRY T. MOORE. E. JAMES BROWN.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

1865.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP
OF 1865
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, April 3, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD AND Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, held at their offices, this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, to fill the vacancies created by the amended charter, viz.:
GEORGE TALBOT OLIPHANT, of New-York City.
JOHN A. STEWART, of New-York City.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Chicago, Ill.
The Board, as at present constituted, consists of Albert Havemeyer, George A. Robbins, John A. Stewart and George Talbot Olyphant, of New-York City; T. B. Blackstone, John B. Drake, John Crerar and John V. Farwell, of Chicago; and John J. Mitchell, of Alton, Ill. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Wall-street,
Agents for the sale of the
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.
Subscriptions received, and the usual discount allowed to banks and bankers.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1865.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking Office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.
THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the capital stock of this bank having assented to its conversion to a National Banking Association, in accordance with Section 3 of the Enabling Act recently passed by the Legislature of this State, notice is hereby given that measures will be immediately taken to carry same into effect. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1865.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's office, in Bordentown, on FRIDAY, 28th of April, 1865, for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
Sec'y of Camden & Amboy R. R. and Trans. Co.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, March 17, 1865.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVing unanimously decided to convert the same into an association under the laws of the United States, notice is hereby given to that effect, in accordance with section three of the Enabling Act of this State.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BENTON GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Benton Gold Mining Company, for the choice of Trustees and other business, will be held at the company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, April 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, due 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

QUARTERMASTERS' AND NAVY AGENTS vouchers purchased by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 13 Broad-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, held on the 16th inst., the regular dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the capital stock for the quarter ending March 31st inst., was declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after April 17th prox., by the Treasurer to shareholders registered at Pittsburgh, and by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., to shareholders registered at New-York. The transfer books will close March 31st inst., and will reopen April 17th prox. By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.
These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.
Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.
Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.
[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
MARCH 2, 1865.
This Bank having procured in writing the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock to make the certificate required therefor to become a banking association, under the laws of the United States, and having by vote of its directors decided to become such banking association; therefore notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed at the present session of said Legislature, that said Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York has decided to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York.
W. A. KISSAM,
Cashier.

[Copy.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.
F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

COAL AT COST.
CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY.
SHARES, $10.
Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal per year, at the cost of mining, transportation and delivery, which is now about $8 per ton; also to a share of the profits on the sale of coal produced beyond the quantity supplied to shareholders.
Those who buy for investment can have the coal they will be entitled to sold for their benefit, and receive the proceeds over the cost in cash.
Investment in this stock is not a risk, for anthracite coal lands are rapidly rising in value.
The shares to be sold are limited, and are nearly all subscribed for. Immediate application is necessary to secure any. Office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50.
TRUSTEES:
JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President of East River Bank.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 106 Broadway.
WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.
CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [L. S.] of office this first day of April, 1865.
(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:
Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.
Dated New-York, April 7, 1865.
JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, Mr. Dayton Ogden was unanimously elected President of the Company.
At the same meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That this Board have heard with deep regret of the death of Archibald Gracie, their late President, and they sincerely sympathize with his family in their bereavement.
We cheerfully record our testimony to his uniform courtesy in his personal and official intercourse with us as members of this Board, and to his faithful and intelligent discharge of his duties as President.
It was also further
Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, be entered upon the minutes of the meeting, and be published in the principal daily papers. ANDREW L. SOULARD,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, seventeen bonds, numbered as follows: 8, 557, 229, 539, 413, 15, 227, 168, 401, 379, 545, 445, 151, 264, 221, 412, 499, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE "MONTROSE GOLD CO., OF COLORADO," NEW-YORK, April 3, 1865.
AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF the trustees and stockholders of this company will be held SATURDAY, April 15, 1865, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the office of H. Woodruff, Room No. 102 Trinity Building, this city. M. C. TYLER, President.
C. H. W. SIBLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., OCEAN BANK BUILDING, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, 11th day of April next. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, that a meeting of the stockholders of the BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the said company, No. 31 John-st., in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the third day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon; that the object of said meeting is to take such proceedings as are required by law to diminish the capital stock of said company; and that the amount to which it is proposed to reduce the said capital stock is the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars.
Dated at the City of New-York, April 6, 1865, and signed by a majority of the trustees of said company.
(Signed,) F. H. JUDD, WM. G. ANGELL, WM. L. LEE, J. J. EAGLETON, HIRAM B. CROSBY, EDWIN G. ANGELL, JOHN WINSLOW, Trustees.

No. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1865.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ARIZONA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Important business will be brought before the meeting. By order,
J. R. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, March 24, 1865.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 11, 1865, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. By order of the board. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST River Bank have decided to have it become a Banking Association under the laws of the United States.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Cashier.
MARCH 11, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

TWELFTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on their capital of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst. at the office of the company, No. 10 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst., inclusive.
JAMES BISHOP, President.
WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.
By order of the Board of Trustees, future dividends of the Central Petroleum Company will be declared quarterly, instead of monthly.
WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 76 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1865.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the directors of this company, held this day, a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 28th day of April next, and until the 25th day of May, at the Continental Bank, New-York. After which said Dividend will be payable at the company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books will close on the 15th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Directors. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 5, 1865.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN and one half (7½) per cent., free of government tax has this day been declared payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent., payable on and after 9th of April, ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of April, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
ASSETS, $1,315,570 15.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,575,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000 free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest at once. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRAND ILLUMINATION.
FIREWORKS,
FLAGS,
LANTERNS, &c.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 9 Dey-st., New-York, near Broadway.

GARDENING.
Shade Trees, Grapevines, Running Roses, Honeysuckles, and all other Plants for sale, and sod, mould and manure furnished, and gardens laid out by
W. FITZPATRICK, Florist,
29th-st. and Broadway.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.
Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.
Paper mills, new and old.
Grist mills with tenements situated in paying localities.
Saw mills with timbered lands.
Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.
In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.
Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.
For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.
A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

PORTABLE SECTIONAL BUILDINGS—Simple, neat and substantial; set up without using nails or screws; just the thing for the times. Farm and plantation buildings, offices, warehouses or cottages made to order for home use or for exportation. A small office can be seen at Long Dock, Jersey City—Kearon's Express. We are shipping numbers daily, which can be seen at the works in Paterson. Good carpenters and sash makers wanted. A. DERRON, Steam Works, Paterson, N. J.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA...SATURDAY, April 8.
HELVETIA...SATURDAY, April 22.
PENNSYLVANIA...SATURDAY, April 29.
ERIN...SATURDAY, May 6.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65; Steerage, $25—payable in gold or equivalent in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON...3,204 tons...900-horse power
LAFAYETTE...3,204 tons...900-horse power
EUROPE...(Afloat)...900-horse power
FRANCE...(Afloat)...900-horse power
NAPOLEON III...(Afloat)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE...WEDNESDAY...April 26.
WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...May 24.
LAFAYETTE...WEDNESDAY...June 21.
First Cabin, (including table wine)...$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)...$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 26.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 3.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 10.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 17.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$132 50
Second Cabin Passage...80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$112 50
Second Cabin Passage...65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
GUIDING STAR...Knapp...Wednesday, April 12.
MORNING STAR...Nelson...Saturday, April 22.
EVENING STAR...Bell...Saturday, April 29.
GUIDING STAR...Knapp...Saturday, May 6.
MORNING STAR...Nelson...Saturday, May 20.
EVENING STAR...Bell...Saturday, May 27.
DAY STAR...(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2,416 tons, and the DAY STAR 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, March 23, 1865.
NOTICE, SPECIAL.
CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS BY THE U. S. MAIL LINE are informed that, commencing with our departure of THE 3D APRIL, 1865, our steamers will sail from the Company's new and commodious pier, NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, Foot of Canal-st.
D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE, FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 43, North River:
April 13...COSTA RICA...TINKLEPAUGH. (Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
April 22...OCEAN QUEEN...WEIR. (Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
May 1...ARIEL...JONES. (Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER...SATURDAY...April 8
ETNA...SATURDAY...April 15
EDINBURGH...SATURDAY...April 22
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, April 22, and SATURDAY, May 20.
Passage money to Nassau...$45
Passage money to Havana...$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The new and splendid side-wheel STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 26 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, April 19.

THE BUSINESS OF WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., of Coleman's California line, will be conducted in future by WM. T. COLEMAN in San Francisco, and in New-York at No. 71 Wall-st., by his agents, GEO. PLATT and JAMES H. WILSON.
WM. T. COLEMAN, by GEO. PLATT, his Attorney in fact.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I, WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, DO HEREBY certify that my place of abode is at Yonkers, Westchester County, in the State of New-York; that I, together with EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON, lately conducted the business of merchants in the City and State of New-York, under the firm name of WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., and that I alone now continue the said business under the same firm name of WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Dated New-York, March 21, 1865.
WM. T. COLEMAN,
By GEO. PLATT, his attorney in fact.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—On this twenty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me personally appeared GEORGE PLATT, known to me to be the same person by whom the foregoing certificate is subscribed, as attorney for and in the name of WM. T. COLEMAN, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as the act of the said WM. T. COLEMAN.
EDWIN F. COREY, JR., Notary Public for the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. H. MARSHALL & CO., is this day dissolved.
C. H. MARSHALL,
CHARLES LAMSON,
APRIL 8, 1865. C. H. MARSHALL, Jr.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the shipping and commission business, under the name of C. H. MARSHALL & CO.
CHARLES LAMSON,
APRIL 8, 1865. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Jr.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 OR $30,000 WANTED—A partner to carry on a Petroleum Refinery near the city. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS, ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, COUPE AND HARNESS.
At the residence of Lawrence Myers, Esq.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 24 West 4th-st., between Greene and Mercer sts., all the elegant furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant rosewood piano-forte, rosewood and walnut parlor suites, in brocatel and reps; French plate pier and mantel mirrors, centre tables, etageres, brocatel and lace curtains, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, china, glassware, &c.; also, the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.
ALSO,
The collection of elegant paintings, purchased in Europe by the owner.
ALSO,
An elegant span of black horses; coupe, built by Brewster, nearly new; elegant double harness, blankets, whip, &c.
The above can be seen by permits from the auctioneers. Office No. 60 Liberty-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS. No. 498 Broadway.
BY J. E. COOLEY, TUESDAY, April 11, and following days, MR. MUNSELL'S LIBRARY.
Catalogue of a rare and extensive collection of books, principally relating to America, being a portion of the private library of Joel Munsell, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., and embracing works of great value, of small editions and large paper copies; the publications of the Bradford, Franklin and Seventy-six Clubs, Nantucket Papers, Munsell's Historical Series, Dawson's Publications, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. each day. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF PROVISIONS, CLOTHING AND SMALL STORES.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:
PROVISIONS.
A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, vegetables, &c.
CLOTHING.
Round and pea jackets, jumpers, trowsers, frocks, over and under shirts, satinet, flannel, sheeting, canvas, duck, nankin, pilot cloth, &c.
SMALL STORES.
4,311 pounds tobacco, tape, ribbon, shaving and brushes, buttons, soap, needles, thimbles, &c.
A complete list may be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer
DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE ON STATE-ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York:
STATE-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, and lot, No. 57 State-st., south side, between Hicks and Henry sts. House 25x40 feet, with extension to second floor of 10 feet; has gas, water, bath, &c. Lot 25x100 feet.
Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) New-York:
WEST 46TH-ST.—The desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 29 West 46th-st., north side, near 5th-av.; house 20 feet 10 inches by 55 feet, well built, and has all the modern improvements. Lot 20.10x100.5.
Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

CHANGE OF TIME
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3¼ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

REOPENING OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA—Under Government protection against Indians. First-class coaches, carrying passengers and U. S. mail, start every morning from Atchison, Kansas, and Nebraska City, Nebraska, daily for Denver City, Colorado, Great Salt Lake, Utah, and Placerville, Cal., connecting at Salt Lake with coaches for Bannock and Virginia City, Montana, Boise City, Idaho and Walla-Walla, and The Dalles, Oregon.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND BRISTOL.
Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER T. V. ARROWSMITH.—ON AND after MONDAY, April 10, the above steamer will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) for Bayley's Dock, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, Glen Wood and Roslyn, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 P. M., until the 1st of May next. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 7 o'clock A. M. Stages for Locust Valley and Oyster Bay connect with the boat at Glen Cove.

CHANGE OF PIER FOR KEYPORT.—On and after THURSDAY, April 6, the steamboat MATTEAWAN will leave pier foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

AUCTION SALES

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL SELL At the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., By order of SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. Cotton Agent, 3,000 BALES OF COTTON.
Terms cash in gold coin or gold certificates, to be issued by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, in exchange for legal tenders.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by Messrs. Easton & Co., and may be seen by sample on the 8th, at No. 68 William-st., corner of Cedar.
Catalogues will be ready on the 8th instant at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SEVENTY-ONE LOTS AND ONE HOUSE AND LOT ON 19TH, 20TH, 21ST, 22D, 23D AND 24TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the estate of Clement C. Moore deceased.
1 house and lot on south side of 20th-st., between 10th and 11th av.
15 lots north side of 19th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
3 lots south side 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
10 lots south side 20th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
1 lot south side 20th-st., between 11th-av. and Hudson River.
8 lots north side of 21st-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
5 lots south side 22d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
8 lots north side 22d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
5 lots north side 23d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
5 lots south side 24th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
3 lots east side 10th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.
7 lots east side 11th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.
4 lots west side 11th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.
For further particulars, or for maps showing the exact location of the above-named property, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., or to Messrs. Roome & Wells, agents for the Executors, No. 167 9th-av.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. B. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:
LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF COSTLY VIENNA GLASSWARE, AND PETROLEUM LAMPS OF RARE AND UNIQUE DESIGNS FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES, being the contents of 61 cases, just imported, of the most expensive Viennese and Bohemian glassware ever introduced into this country. This costly glassware is expressly for family use, and consists of most elaborately finished services of fine glass, some with initials on the sets. Splendid large Bohemian vases, copies of the antique; card receivers of the most costly description; punch tureens with cups; rare and beautiful toilet sets, consisting of colognes and puff boxes; Dresden china of great variety; superb and rare cordials, wine glasses, Burgundies, hock glasses, clarets, champagne glasses, &c. New style of wine decanters, hock decanters, claret flacons, glass dessert services of great variety, entire and complete, some rare articles of vertu of Pompeian and Etruscan designs, together with lava ware ornaments of great variety. This splendid and rare collection will be exhibited one day previous to the sale, with catalogues. THE ENTIRE INVOICE WILL BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE WHATEVER. Goods can be carefully packed to go in the country.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
CRANBERRY-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on north side of Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts., known as No. 35, about 3 minutes' walk from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. The house is 25x50 feet, and has the modern improvements. Lot 108 feet in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS ON 9TH-st., New-York, and on Concord-st., Brooklyn, at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
9TH-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot on south side of 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., known as No. 48. The house is 25 feet 1 inch in width, by 60 feet in depth. Lot 93.11.
CONCORD-ST., BROOKLYN.—The three-story stone front house and lot on northerly side of Concord-st., between Fulton and Washington sts., and known as No. 31. House 24x50 feet; has modern improvements. Lot 100.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 392 WATER-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
WATER-ST.—The valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 392 Water-st., north side, between Oliver-st. and Catharine-slip; lot 20.6 by 60.2—being part of the estate of Oliver Shoult, deceased. Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.
FERRY-BOAT ASTORIA FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By BURDETT, JONES & CO., on board thereof, on MONDAY, 10th April, at 10 A. M. The wreck, as it now lies at Astoria, L. I. Hull, about 100 tons burthen; engine and boiler, cylinder 26 inches; would make first-rate tug; sold for account of whom it may concern. Take 9½ boat from Peck-slip.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts; best city references given. Call or address No. 426 2d-av. for two days.

WANTED—FAMILY WASHING BY A FIRST-class laundress; she does fine fluting, muslins and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of fine clothes; good references given. Call for Mrs. CAIN, No. 216 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—FAMILY WASHING BY A FIRST-class laundress; she does all kinds of fine washing, fluting muslins, and ladies' dresses. Please call at No. 345 West 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER to get work by the day; price $1 25 per day. Address M. A. V., Station G, 8th-av.

A LADY WELL VERSED IN SEVERAL languages should like to make an engagement with a publishing house, for translation or the like employment. Address PHILOSOPHY, Madison-square Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF respectable young men, qualified to act as ordinary clerks, and willing to make themselves generally useful in any capacity; also coachmen, waiters, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, and servants of every description. Apply at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND WIFE, Americans, no children, to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer or longer; good reference given. Address WILLIAMS, Station E.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS served three years in the army, and discharged for sickness, a situation as clerk or agent. Address W., Box No. 5,343 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS SECRETARY OR amanuensis. Address VERULAM, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN WHO UNderstands something of kitchen gardening, management of horses, and is ready to turn his hand to any farm work; a Protestant preferred. F. J. HUNTINGTON, No. 434 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, who thoroughly understands the management of a kitchen-garden, and the care of horses. Apply from 9 to 11, or from 2 to 3, at No. 9 South-st.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS GOLD COMMISsion house, a competent book-keeper; one who has had experience in the same business, or in a stock commission house. Address Box No. 3,448 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN WHO FULLY understands every department of flannel finishing; also a blue dyer. Apply to E. WINSLOW WILLIAMS, Tautic Mills, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GROOM AND coachman; must be an active, obliging and steady single man. Apply at No. 105 East 30th-st., on Monday, from 8½ to 10½ o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron, and a chambermaid, at No. 140 Lafayette-av., corner of Carleton-av., Brooklyn; good wages given.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—A PERSON WHO has been accustomed to a ribbon stock. None others need apply. J. BLUXOME. No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

AGENTS WANTED.—BUSINESS LIGHT, pleasant and honorable. Those now engaged are realizing from $15 to $20 per day net profit. Send stamp for circular. Address P. O., Drawer No. 12, Troy, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, FROM PARIS.—Greatest spiritualist, medical and business Clairvoyant known; has that never-failing secret to cause speedy marriages. Office No. 310 4th-av., near 24th-st. Ladies $1.

THE DRAFT.
The undersigned having appointed the following-named persons in the districts below named, to collect funds in aid of volunteering to fill the quota, viz.: First District, north side of 26th-st., John Case; Second District, north side of 28th to south side of 30th st., Wm. S. Harvey; Third District, north side of 30th-st., to south side of 33d-st., Stephen Carnell; Fourth District, north side of 33d to south side of 36th-st., John M. Tracy; Fifth District, north side of 36th to south side of 40th-st., John D. Newman.
All citizens desirous of contributing toward relieving the ward from the draft, are respectfully requested to render all the aid they can to the above collectors.
JOHN STEPHENSON, Chairman.
C. W. BAKER, Secretary.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.
Twenty-first Ward Finance Committee, Citizens' Volunteer [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT, THE GRAND MILITARY DRAMA, illustrative of CAMP SCENES, AND THE TRIALS OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE, by S. R. Fisk, entitled CORPORAL CARTOUCHE. nightly received with UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT. WITH ITS BRILLIANT COSTUMES, ITS BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL MUSIC, by Robert Stoepel, And its SPLENDID SCENERY, by Witham.
CORPORAL CARTOUCHE, A SOLDIER OF NAPOLEON, MR. HENRY PLACIDE.
The other characters by Messrs. J. G. HANLEY, WALCOT, CLARKE, KEMBLE MASON, BORROUGHS, EBERLE; Misses ADA CLIFTON, MARY CARR; Mesdames SEDLEY BROWN, and WALCOT, Jr.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 7¾.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE, No. 585 Broadway, Opposite Niblo's Garden.
HELLER AGAIN TRIUMPHANT, and his title fully established of being THE FACILE PRINCEPS of Music, Magic and Diablerie, in the success of the wondrous sensational trick, completely quashing Spiritualism, entitled THE SPIRIT SACK OR, A MAN TIED UP IN A BAG FULL OF GHOSTS, producing every evening the ACTUAL CHIEF SPIRIT OF THE BAG, and rendering him visible to the audience.
On WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1865, will be celebrated a festival which no other Professor of Magic has been able to celebrate in New-York or London—the attainment of a 365th CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
HELLER'S ANNIVERSARY NIGHT Will be held at Irving Hall and the Salle Diabolique.
Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

MR. DEMPSTER, COMPOSER OF "THE May Queen," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," &c., having recently returned from Europe, will give an entertainment of his most popular songs and ballads, including "The May Queen," at Irving Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1 each.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ATTRACTION! ATTRACTION! VARIETY! A WEEK OF VARIETY. THREE GREAT DRAMAS. MORAL, ROMANTIC, SENSATIONAL, EXCITING, PATHETIC, INTERESTING, ORIGINAL, PECULIAR, STARTLING, together with A FAVORITE FARCE, SPARKLING, MIRTH-INSPIRING, LAUGHABLE, affording a COMBINATION OF AMUSEMENT to please the taste of the GAY AND MELANCHOLY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT 3, AND EVENING AT 7½, the successful Drama of MAREMMA OF MADRID; OR, THE MAN, SPIRIT AND THE MORTAL.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the deeply-interesting Drama entitled AZUCENA; OR, THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, the domestic Drama of the PRISONER OF SPIELBERG; OR, THE ZINGARO AND HIS MONKEY.
To conclude with the laughable Farce HUNTING A TURTLE.
Previous to Drama, EXTRAVAGANZA-DANCE, BY TONY DENIER.
MORNING AT 11, the universal delight, PUNCH AND JUDY, CLOG-DANCE, FANCY DANCES AND SONGS. WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS. TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION. FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES. Wax figure, from life, of the rebel spy ROBERT C. KENNEDY.
PETROLEUMANIA! PETROLEUMANIA! A working model of a Pumping Well.
Fat Woman, Giantess, Circassian Girl, Dwarf, Living Otters, Grand Aquaria, a million curiosities.
Admission 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.
GRAND NATIONAL POULTRY, PIGEON AND RABBIT SHOW, April 24. $500 PREMIUMS.
Send for circulars.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND NATIONAL POULTRY, PIGEON AND RABBIT SHOW, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NATIONAL POULTRY SOCIETY, COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 24, and continuing THE ENTIRE WEEK in the SPACIOUS SALOONS OF MUSEUM.
It is intended that this exhibition, in all respects, will be the most UNIQUE AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY OF PURE BRED FOWLS EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.
OVER $500 CASH PREMIUMS Will be distributed for superiority of the following specimens, taking into consideration PURITY OF BLOOD, FORM, SIZE, BEAUTY OF PLUMAGE, viz.:
PURE BRED FOWLS, dark and light BRAMA POOTRA, COCHIN CHINA, MALAY, gray, speckled and white DORKINGS, BLACK SPANISH; all varieties of HAMBURGHS, GAMES, POLANDS, BANTAMS of every country; TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, of all varieties; SWANS, GUINEA FOWLS, PEA FOWLS, PIGEONS, RABBITS, etc., etc.
NO CHARGE WILL BE MADE TO COMPETITORS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF EXHIBITING THEIR SPECIMENS; but upon all sales of Poultry and Eggs, the Society will require a commission of ten per cent.
Every Exhibitor will receive a ticket admitting himself or any ONE PERSON to the Museum at all times during the Exhibition, which ticket will not be transferable.
EXHIBITION COOPS will be provided gratuitously by the Society for all Poultry upon their delivery at Museum. Persons intending to become Exhibitors must furnish the Society with a list of the Fowls intended for exhibition, either personally or by letter at the business office of the Museum, No. 8 Ann-st., on or before the 15th inst. They will be furnished with a card containing name of Fowls and number of coop, which must accompany the fowls when sent to the Museum.
A CONVERSATIONAL MEETING will take place in the Lecture Room, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY MORNING, 25th inst., and daily thereafter during the remainder of the week, in which it is hoped all interested will join. Detailed statements of the results, experience or investigations of all who have made this topic a study, whether members of the Society or not, are requested from day to day.
Admission to the NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW, including all the usual attractions of the Museum, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA
Director...MAX MARETZEK
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that THE ARTISTS OF THE COMPANY, previous to their departure for the West, will give a GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. MAX MARETZEK, to take place on TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, at 8, on which occasion will be produced Donizetti's grand Tragic Opera of POLIUTO, with splendid mise en scene and unapproachably great cast, when SIGNORA CAROZZI-ZUCCHI will make her LAST APPEARANCE in New-York, together with SIG. MASSIMILIANI, SIG. BELLINI, HERR WEINLICH, &c.
To be followed by the third act of LA FORZA DEL DESTINO, including the favorite scene of THE ENCAMPMENT AND THE RATAPLAN, BY MLLE. MORENSI, together with OTHER ATTRACTIONS, the particulars of which will be given in future advertisements.
The regular sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning, at all the ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Commencing EASTER MONDAY, April 17, 1865. Brief season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
LEONARD GROVER...Director
CARL ANSCHUTZ...Conductor
PRESENTING WITH UNEXAMPLED CASTS AND ACCESSORIES THE FAMOUS OPERAS OF THE GREAT GERMAN MASTERS.
Entire announcements of the VERY GREAT COMPANY, CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, BALLET and GRAND REPERTOIRE will appear in all the journals of Wednesday next, April 12. Sale of secured seats will commence on Thursday.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. MAX MARETZEK ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, AT 8. I PURITANI.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets commences this morning, in Brooklyn, at the box office of the Academy; and in New-York at Root, Anthony & Co's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY, (second time here.) Boucicault's beautiful drama, THE PRIMA DONNA, with superb scenery by Isherwood. Elegant costumes and appointments, and choice distribution.
With (second time here) Poole's standard two-act comedy, SIMPSON & CO., with a very superior cast.
TUESDAY, Morton's popular domestic drama, ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD and the INFANT PRODIGIES. WEDNESDAY, BENEFIT OF MISS IONE BURKE. Never acted here, Buckstone's famous comedy, LEAP YEAR will be produced, with elegant scenery, appointments, and unusually full cast. THURSDAY, seventh night of Tom Taylor's comedy, AN UNEQUAL MATCH. FRIDAY, (third time,) Buckstone's comedy, SINGLE LIFE. SATURDAY, fourth night of Brougham's attractive comedy, THE GAME OF LOVE. Mrs. Inchbald's comedy, and Knowles' play of THE HUNCHBACK will be repeated. Doors open at 7¼; Overture at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT OF MISS IONE BURKE. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12. (Never acted here.) Buckstone's famous comedy, LEAP YEAR.
Box-book now open.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 8. NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MONDAY, APRIL 10, AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
UNPARALLELED, UNPRECEDENTED, UNANIMOUS AND COMPLETE TRIUMPH of the New, Grand, Spectacular and Comic Pantomime, THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOUGHUE, THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOUGHUE, AND THE WHITE HORSE OF KILLARNEY, WITH ITS GORGEOUS SCENIC, SPECTACULAR, EQUESTRIAN, AND GYMNASTIC EFFECTS, GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, AMAZONIAN BRIGADE, AND WONDROUS TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS, A MATCHLESS ENSEMBLE OF BEAUTY AND TALENT, AND THE GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH OF THE ARSENIC AGE.
The great Pantomime will be preceded by SUPERB EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES, BY THE MATCHLESS STAR COMPANY.
First appearance of the beautiful Equestrienne, Mlle. MARIE. Mlle. MARIE.
Seats secured six days in advance during the run of the Great Fairy Pantomime.

IRVING HALL.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to MRS. JULIA MORRIS, MONDAY EVENING, April 10, 1865, assisted by the following artists:
Mrs. J. H. BARCLAY, Contralto.
Miss M. E. TODDT, Violin.
Mr. ERNEST PERRING, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. T[illegible], Baritone.
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, Piano.
Mr. F. J. EBEN, Flute.
Mr. WM. BERGE, Conductor.
Tickets $1, for sale at Wm. Firth & Sons.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING next, April 13. The children of the House of Industry, under the direction of Prof. NASH, will give a concert and exhibition as above. Many national airs will be performed by the children and HELMSMULLER'S BAND. Doors open at 7. Concert at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Tickets may be had at Sheldon's, Appleton's, Carter's and Randolph's book stores.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NOS. 327 AND 329 FOURTH-AVE.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal.
RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments, classical, commercial and preparatory. All the advantages of the institution—including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill—are open to every pupil, without extra charge.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys. English, French and classical.
"I know of no institution of learning in this section that can compare with it."—*J. T. Headley.*
"Just such a school as we should have had years ago."—*Homer Ramsdell.*
Circular and testimonials sent on application.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE. FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
The semi-annual session of this Institute will open April 17. Superior advantages offered. Number of boarders limited to thirty. A few vacancies to fill.
The Principal can be seen at the Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., between the hours of 12 and 1½ P. M.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) REceives into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York. STAMFORD, CONN.
REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, M. A., Rector.—A school for a limited number of pupils, and offering very desirable facilities in all branches of study. French is spoken by teachers and pupils. Catalogues, with references, &c., may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post. The Spring quarter opens April 12.

CLIFTON FEMALE SEMINARY.—TEN minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, N.Y.; terms $400 per annum. The year is divided in two sessions of 22 weeks each; Spring term opens first WEDNESDAY in April. For circulars address A. S. WALFORD, Stapleton, S. I. Children, whose parents are absent, tenderly cared for.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Bedford, Westchester County, N.Y.—A family boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BODSON. Reopened Sept. 24, 1864. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EVENING CLASSES in mathematics; also, in civil and mechanical engineering, will be continued this year after the 1st of April, in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute. Classes days also. For particulars, call for circulars, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL NEAR NEW LONDON, CONN.—A few additional pupils will be received under twelve. Instruction and management adopted to young pupils; healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Application may be made at No. 99 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

AT BARLOW'S ACADEMY, NO. 923 Broadway, pupils are rapidly advanced in penmanship, drawing and book-keeping. Hours of instruction from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A boarding school for boys. The 53th semi-annual session will commence on MONDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MRS. C. M. WHITE RECEIVES IN HER family twelve young ladies to educate, assisted by competent teachers. For circulars apply to the Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, Conn., M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M. Principal.—Circulars at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway, where the principal may be seen from 9 to 10 any morning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., INSTITUTE.—A Classical, Commercial, and Military School, for boys of all ages. For circulars, address C. B. WARRING, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the city. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York. C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY TEACHER OF THE PIANO DEsires to meet with an American or French family, to help instruct in music or English; must be acquainted with the same; references exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

TO PRINCIPALS.—SCHOOL WANTED; would buy or lease a day or boarding-school; near New-York preferred. Address particulars, LUCAS, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER FOR the commercial department at the Hudson River Institute. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Col. Co., New-York.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The third lecture of the free course, given under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, by SIMON STERN, Esq., will be delivered at the large hall of the Institute on MONDAY EVENING, April 10, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Subject—*Strikes, Trades' Unions, and Friendly Societies.* Workingmen are cordially invited to attend. Admittance free to all.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY — SUMMER COURSE.—University Building, Washington-square. A practical course in Pharmacy and Botany, with weekly excursions, will be opened on the third Friday of April 21, at 3 P. M. Tickets, &c., may be had of the members of the College and Prof. Ferd. F. Mayer.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual meeting of this association will be held at Delmonico's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 10, 1865, at 8 o'clock. The election of officers will take place. Polls open at 8 and close at 9 o'clock. By order. W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel.
E. R. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

NOTICE.—THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Marine Society will be held on MONDAY, April 10, at 4 P. M., at the Pearl-st. House, corner of Peck-slip. Punctual attendance is requested.
JOSEPH PINKHAM, Secretary.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid" and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & KEYES, successors to [illegible]

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.
10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY, FOR ONE YEAR!
HAND MONEY HEREAFTER...$50.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Friday, March 31, 1865,
Present—ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor, Chairman,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously
Resolved, That the County Committee on Volunteering will recruit volunteers only for the period of time for which men are liable to be drafted under the call of the President, viz.: for one year; this rule not to apply to recruits enlisted for the Navy or the Regular Army, and that for all men enlisted or recruits furnished hereafter, the Committee will pay fifty dollars ($50) hand-money.

BOUNTIES
FOR VOLUNTEERING FOR ONE YEAR.
County...$300
Government...100
Total...$400
For Recruits for the Regular Army and the Navy:
FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.
County...$600
Government...300
Total...$900
FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.
County...$400
Government...200
Total...$600
FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.
County...$300
Government...100
Total...$400
HAND MONEY.
In all cases the county hand-money will be...$50
By order of the committee.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION, at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:
CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.
ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.
Price for Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.
L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

A NEW LAW.—SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE line of duty, or their heirs, are entitled to bounty. SHELDON & LEFFERTS, No. 40 Park-row, Times Building.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDED to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeon, Harmoniums and Æolian Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

A PRICE LIST HAS BEEN PREPARED expressly with a view of supplying customers at a distance with musical instruments of every description at the lowest New-York prices. Goods can be sent through the different express companies, at a small cost, to almost every door. Send stamp for price list.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN ON THURSDAY night, April 7, 1865, from stable of subscriber, a TEAM OF BAY MARES, 15 hands high, long tails, black legs; dark bay has three white spots under saddle; light bay has bad left eye, caused by wolf tooth; one 6 and the other 8 years old. Also, a FARM SPRING WAGON, painted a lead color priming coat, has three springs, one front and two behind, wooden dash with piece split out; has a sappling pole with new bar on back end not painted.
DANIEL DUSENBURY, White Plains, N. Y.

LOST—A CHECK ON THE CENTRAL NATIONAL Bank, drawn by T. S. Young & Co. in favor of Joseph Young, for $363 47, dated March 11, 1865, No. 49. The check was certified, but not indorsed, and payment has been stopped.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT ROCKAWAY WANTED—Square box and falling top to back seat preferred; state where to be seen, price, &c. Address Box No. 463 Post-office, Patterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF HANDSOME BAY carriage horses and carriage; sold on account of owner going to Europe. To be seen at the stable, No. 5 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW COAL BOX TROTting wagon. Inquire at McMANN'S stables, corner of Market and Monroe sts.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Having disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 253 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets, gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

THE PURSUIT OF LEE.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

order to keep the large crowds of stragglers and furloughed officers and men within due bounds. Owing to the difficulty of making connection with their respective commands, large numbers of officers and men returning from furlough and the North, are now wandering through the streets of Petersburgh, disconsolately searching after lodgings and definite information regarding the possibility and feasibility of reaching the army. I am sorry to say, however, that although they generally secure resting-places, they do not gain any hope of a speedy return to their commands.

The scenes to be witnessed in this place by the spectators are very strange. Crowds of colored women surround the different commissary stores throughout the city. It was a very painful sight to see the evident struggle and privations these unfortunate creatures have undergone during the siege. Eager, anxious, yet respectful and patient, these poor colored people, stood in groups on the sidewalks, awaiting their turn to present their papers and receive the much-coveted supplies. Despite their trials the natural vivacity of the race was easily discernible, and some most amusing dialogues could be heard at every step. They were seemingly greatly rejoiced at the advent of the Union troops, and many were the ejaculations of thanks for the evident good soon to accrue to them from the change of government.

Every citizen in the city who desires to remain, is required to take the following oath of parole, to enable him to pass to and fro, and without the limits of the city:

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL,
PETERSBURGH, Va., ——, 1865.

I, ——, of ——, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that, so long as the forces of the United States hold possession of Petersburgh, I will not directly or indirectly, give aid, comfort, assistance or information to the military or civil authorities of the so-called Confederate States of America; that I will not do anything, directly or indirectly, to the detriment or disparagement of the authorities of the United States, and will, in good faith, conform to and obey the orders of said authorities.

Sworn to and subscribed before me. ——.

All day to-day the office of the Provost-Marshal was besieged by an immense crowd of people, who were anxious to secure the needful pass, although its possession was only attainable by such unpalatable proceedings.

Sycamore-street is the principal thoroughfare, and despite the gloominess caused by the stores and warehouses being all closed, the street presented to-day a busy scene. Troops marching in from Bermuda Hundred to relieve the garrison, with colors flying and drums beating, made the silent pavement ring again. The clatter of horsemen resounded at intervals over the cobble stones, and the hoarse call of the patrols completed the noisy scene. Crowds of soldiers, citizens, ladies, boys and children, not forgetting the inevitable "darkey," filled the sidewalks, and made that part of the town appear quite busy. We have to-day received quite an addition to our population from City Point, and sutlers and other enterprising gentry are busily engaged in getting permission to open stores. Some of the more fortunate ones, who happened to be stationed with their commands along the line of our old railroad, have already brought in their stock of goods, and are driving a busy trade. A newsvender opened to-day, and his place was overrun with customers.

We have a newspaper, published in Petersburgh, called *Grant's Petersburgh Progress*. The ostensible conductors of the paper are Major R. C. EDAN and Capt. C. H. MCCLEARY, both officers belonging to one of the brigade staffs of Gen. WILCOX's division. The sheet is a queer little affair, and sells for ten cents per copy. The motto reads—"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty—and ten cents a copy for our newspaper." From the prospectus I extract the following paragraphs:

"Our paper of yesterday was not a specimen of what we hope to make the *Progress* finally. But the short space of time that we had in which to get the matter up and struck off must be our excuse. We got possession of the office at about noon, and had to straighten up things generally among type, presses, &c. Then there were compositors to be hunted up, who, when found, were, of course, out of practice and slow, and so it came about that it was fully 6 o'clock before we got to press. We shall continue to publish our paper, in the form of the present number, tri-weekly, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening.

We shall endeavor to keep posted on all the latest news, and for this purpose have established a telegraph line between our office and the hospitals, cook shanties, sutlers' stores, and all other places where true and reliable information may be had.

We shall have spies constantly on the watch to pick up items of interest, including several contrabands of more than average stupidity.

Our edition of yesterday sold so readily and rapidly that it taxed the resources of the office severely to keep the supply equal to the demand. But with the aid of a power press lately discovered in the cellar of the establishment, we hope to be able to keep pace with the call.

Provisions are still very scarce in this city, and it is only after considerable sharp practice that one is enabled to gain even the semblance of a meal. Very few places of public resort are now open, among them being Jarratt's Hotel, quite an imposing range of buildings but sadly out of repair, and destitute of anything like a larder. Beds are the only conveniences the house affords, and those are eagerly sought after. Meats cost one dollar, and I was told by the waiter who brought me my dinner that the dishes I had then before me would have cost nearly fifty dollars. It appears that flour was $1,000 per barrel, and prices in proportion for all kinds of provisions.

Not so much injury has been done to the place by our artillery as we expected to find. The upper and western part of the town has been, indeed, but little affected. Strange to think of, nearly all branches of business in that part of the town has gone on apparently as usual, only with a necessarily diminished prosperity, and even the schools have been kept open notwithstanding the frequent and heavy artillery fire. Our shells, the citizens tell us, though, have been wont to strike in every part of the city, and some of them went clean over it. Nearly every church has been hit and several of them more than once. Not many dwelling houses in that region have been touched, and as far as we have been able to learn, in all the city, by all our shelling only one white person has been killed. In the lower and eastern portion of the place, however, no little damage has been caused. Ballingbrook, Lombard and Henry streets, especially, perhaps, out of every twenty edifices nineteen have been struck, some of the number quite destroyed, and the remainder badly honey-combed. Our cannonading of the 4th of July last, we have been told, was the most destructive. The greatest real damage to the city, however, was done by the Confederate soldiers. They encamped round about and were continually passing through and stopping in it, and their boasted motto was "to lay hands on everything." The citizens tell us frankly they fear our army less than they did their own.

By General Order No. 1, Headquarters Defences of Petersburgh, Va., April 4, 1865, Maj.-Gen. G. K. WARREN assumes command of the defences of Petersburgh, in compliance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac. His headquarters are corner of Washington and Adams streets. His aids are Maj. E. B. COPE and Capt. JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

By orders of Maj.-Gen. WARREN, Maj.-Gen. BENHAM is assigned to the command of defences of City Point. The Governor of Petersburgh is directed to arrest all stragglers from other commands and send them direct to the front.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

LATE FROM SHERMAN.

His Army at Goldsboro on the 4th, but Preparing to Move Very Soon—He is to Prevent Johnston from Joining Lee—A Murder and Robbery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, April 8, 1865.

On my way up the bay last night I fell in with a very intelligent officer from SHERMAN's army. He left that army on Tuesday evening at Goldsboro, N. C., where it has been encamped for several days. It had done no fighting since the occupation of that town, but was preparing to move at the time he left. Its future destination will be such as to coöperate with Gen. GRANT in preventing LEE from effecting a combination of his armies; but there is no certainty about the route it will pursue. It is said to be in excellent condition and fine spirits. At the time my informant left, no intelligence of the victories in front of Richmond had reached SHERMAN.

HENRY K. BRACE, Esq., Purveyor of the First Brigade, First Division of the Twenty-third Corps, was shot on the evening of the 31st ult., near the Moseley Hall, and robbed of about $12,000 in money, his watch and other valuables. He had started a store in Goldsboro, and was on his way to Newbern to send money to New-York for the purchase of goods. The command to which he is attached was lying at Moseley Hall, and having occasion to stop there on his way down, he left the cars at the station and proceeded to walk to his destination about four miles distant. On entering a wood he was seized suddenly by four men, whom he supposed to be guerrillas. He drew a revolver to defend himself and fired one shot. His pistol was then taken from him and he was shot with it in two places. One ball lodged in his right arm near the wrist, and the other struck him in the breast.

His fortunately happened to have his wallet in an inside vest pocket, and the ball struck it near the corner, going clear through the wallet and every note it contained, marking them indelibly by making a hole in the corner of each, and only slightly bruising his breast. The blow stunned him for a moment and he fell, when the miscreants proceeded to plunder him. His coat was cut open, and about $2,000, all the money it contained, taken out. The wallet was taken from his vest, rifled of its contents—about $10,000—and found near the spot next morning. He attributes the preservation of his life to the fact of having had a well-filled wallet in his pocket. Mr. BRACE is a citizen of New-York, and was the first man to open a store in Goldsboro after its capture.

HENRY H. YOUNG.

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

The Forces from Pensacola—Their Fight and Victory at Mitchell's Creek—Names of Captured Rebel Officers.

From our Special Correspondent.

POLLARD, Ala., Sunday, March 26.

The command operating from Pensacola, under Maj.-Gen. STEELE, left that point on the afternoon of Sunday, March 20, upon the road leading to Pollard, Alabama.

For four or five days they encountered much opposition by way of bad roads, but not any opposition from the enemy until they had reached Pine Barren Creek, where they came upon the pickets of the 6th Alabama Cavalry, and from which point the cavalry command, under Brig.-Gen. LUCAS, took the front. The enemy was occasionally heard of, and a few captures were made from that point to Mitchell's Creek, where we reached on the morning of the 26th.

Here the enemy made a determined stand. It consisted of a brigade of cavalry, under Brig.-Gen. CLANTON, of Montgomery, Ala., Sixth and Eighth Alabama Cavalry, numbering about 600 to 800. Most of the former regiment was dismounted on the northern slope of a small stream, just beyond Mitchell's Creek, and thrown out as skirmishers in front of the remainder of the brigade. As the brigade of Gen. LUCAS advanced the enemy received them with a volley, which was repeated before they could be approached by our advance brigade, owing to the nature of the ground and condition of the road. Gen. LUCAS ordered the First Louisiana Cavalry to advance and ten companies of the Second New-York Cavalry to take care of the flanks, and the remainder of the command to sustain and follow up the First Louisiana Cavalry. The charge made by the command of the First Louisiana Cavalry in advance was one ever to be remembered by all who participated therein, and reflects great credit upon its General, its officers and its men. The enemy broke and ran in wild confusion. Those immediately in front were crowded down upon, and made haste to surrender in the most abject terms. Those who reached their horses or were mounted fled until their animals gave out. The more fortunate, and perhaps less brave, who were in the rear of the enemy, took the lead of the retreating enemy, but before reaching the Little Escambia River the entire command of the enemy was killed, captured or routed or scattered in the woods, for many are to-day being captured and brought out. I inclose a list of the men captured, including Brig.-Gen. CLANTON, commanding Confederate forces:

Jas. H. Clanton, Brigadier-General.
E. A. McWhorter, Major, 6th Alabama Cavalry.
C. S. Lee, Captain, 6th Alabama Cavalry.
W. R. Head, Captain, 6th Alabama Cavalry.
Jas. McRae, Captain, 6th Alabama Cavalry.
T. S. Richards, Captain, 6th Alabama Cavalry.
W. H. Barnidd, Second Lieut., 6th Ala. Cavalry.
W. J. Hardman, Second Lieut., 6th Ala. Cavalry.
H. B. Dannelley, Second Lieut., 6th Ala. Cavalry.
S. Dennis, Second Lieut., 6th Ala. Cavalry.
J. A. Cor, Second Lieut., 6th Ala. Cavalry.
J. R. Coker, Second Lieut., 6th Ala. Cavalry.
E. A. Heard, Second Lieut., 6th Ala. Cavalry.
J. J. Duma, Second Lieut., 6th Ala. Cavalry.
T. N. Caesser, Second Lieut., 6th Ala. Cavalry.
E. O. Grigsby, Assistant Surgeon, 6th Ala. Cavalry.

Guerrillas After a Wagon Train—Various Skirmishes.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Monday, March 27.

On the evening of the 24th a party of guerrillas made a dash on our wagon train, which was stuck in the mud below Fish River, and captured ten mules and eight drivers, and one straggler. Two mules were killed. All the wagons and stores were brought in.

Yesterday I was with Gen. A. J. SMITH's corps. The advance came upon a party of rebel cavalry, who were attempting to burn a bridge across Bayou Minet, at Sibley's mills, and fired upon them, killing one and wounding some eight or ten others.

This morning the rebels from Spanish Fort, the fort in front of the Thirteenth Corps, attempted to surprise our skirmishers, and for a short time the firing was pretty brisk. Our loss was four men wounded.

The roads and approaches to the fort are filled with torpedoes. We have had one man wounded and three horses killed by these infernal machines.

We are now getting ready for a fight with the fort—said to be the strongest work about Mobile. The fall of the city is conceded by the rebels themselves, and this work will delay us but a short time.

The Bombardment of Spanish Fort—Danger from Torpedoes—Capture of Rebel Dispatches.

BEFORE SPANISH FORT, Tuesday, March 28.

Our forces are, and have been, since yesterday morning, peppering away at this fort. Our skirmishers are within two hundred yards of it and our artillery within three hundred. We have it encompassed on the three land sides, Col. BERTRAM's brigade of the Thirteenth Army Corps, holding the extreme left near the bay, Gen. VANCE's division next, and BENTON's next, (all of Thirteenth,) Gen. A. J. SMITH's corps holding the extreme right to the north, so that the only chance for them to escape is by water, and if our gunboats can get up the torpedoes and approach within range we have them on the hip.

We have lost some half dozen killed and 25 to 30 wounded.

Gen. GRANGER, and the rest of us composing his staff, came near being blown up by torpedoes, which had been placed in the sand in the roads and near a bridge which we rode over. We all went over it, Gen. GRANGER in advance, and twenty minutes after a single horseman was blown up in the same road, near the bridge where we crossed. Within two hours three horses had been killed in different places—one man killed and two wounded. The boys dug up fourteen in this spot. They are eight-inch common shell, arranged to go off with a slight pressure on the tube or priming, which is placed uppermost.

Col. BERTRAM's brigade captured a rebel telegraph office and a lot of dispatches, showing that they were fully posted as to our force, what day STEELE left Pensacola, what day GRANGER left Gaines, where the different divisions were encamped, how they were armed, how many and the calibre of our artillery in the different columns, etc., etc., in fact more information than I could give you were I to try.

We had considerable skirmishing on the march. Col. WM. H. MARSHALL, of a Minnesota regiment, was wounded in the neck.

Gen. STEELE has captured two railroad trains, loaded with supplies, at Pollard; also beeves, &c., &c. He has met little opposition so far as heard from.

Gen. GRANGER rode along the lines in front of the skirmishers yesterday, attended by Capt. COBB, the chief commissary, and an orderly carrying the corps flag. This daring act called out a shower of bullets, and the orderly was shot through the face and is not expected to live.

SEGREX.

Operations at Spanish Fort—The Loss of Our Monitors—Gen. Steele's Fight at Mitchell's Creek—Marching on Mobile.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 1.

From officers who have just arrived from the front I learn that on Monday night our men intrenched themselves behind earthworks. On Tuesday siege guns went up from Fort Gaines, and are probably by this time in position and at work.

The rebel works are from two to three miles long, Spanish Fort being close by the bay on the extreme rebel right. The other forts on the line of works are McIntosh and Bradley. In front of these works are rifle pits and abatis of felled trees interlaced with wire. Our skirmishers have been up and fired within fifty yards of the works.

The ground occupied by our forces consists of rolling land, which serves to protect them in a great measure from the rebel shells.

At last accounts our losses had not exceeded 30 to 50 killed, and 200 to 300 wounded.

Rebel steamers ply regularly between Mobile and Spanish Fort, and reinforcements and guns have been arriving by that route.

Our success thus far before Mobile has not been without its drawbacks. While attempting to pass up in front of Spanish Fort, two of our monitors, the *Osage* and *Milwaukee*—the latter one of the finest of the fleet—were blown up by torpedoes and sunk in about eleven feet of water. Owing to the shallowness of the water, most of the crew are reported to have escaped. I am told that they were proceeding up the bay without having taken the usual precaution of putting out the "torpedo-fender," which consists of a strong hawser stretched in front of the boat, and kept under water by means of spars, at a sufficient depth to strike and explode the torpedoes before the boat comes over them. When the water is shoal, as in Mobile Bay, this contrivance is of service, and as it requires but a slight concussion to explode the torpedoes, on account of the delicacy of their structure, the jarring of the hawser is sufficient. It is believed that the sunken monitors can be raised. They were exploded on successive days, whence it appears that the warning of the first was not sufficient.

Spanish Fort stands on a bluff, and the ground in rear of it, and for some miles above and below, is high enough above the sea level to allow the men to mine. They are taking advantage of this in making their approaches toward the forts. By throwing up parallels by night and occupying them at daylight, and they are daily making it hotter and hotter for the besieged. An assault must soon ensue. The parallels have already approached to within about 300 yards of the rebel works, and the skirmishers much nearer. Surrounding the works, as our men do, on three sides on land, it needs but that the gunboats should come up in front to complete the investment.

Over one hundred wounded soldiers arrived from the front (Spanish Fort, Ala.,) last evening, on the steamer *N. W. Thomas*, in charge of Dr. L. F. HUMESTON, Medical Inspector of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Dr. D. A. HART also accompanied Dr. HUMESTON, and the efforts of these medical gentlemen rendered the condition of the unfortunates comparatively comfortable.

Capt. SMITH, of the *Thomas*, placed everything—even the mattresses of the officers of the boat—at the disposal of Dr. HUMESTON, for the benefit of the wounded—a very thoughtful and humane act. There were among the wounded three officers; the remainder being rank and file. The wounded are from both the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps. The medical gentlemen deserve great credit for their attention and care of the suffering.

SEGREX.

Latest from Mobile—Forrest Breaking Up—The Late Floods.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 9.

New-Orleans dates of the 2d inst. are received.

The *Times* says that the monitors *Osage* and *Milwaukee* were sunk by torpedoes in Mobile Bay, while attempting to get in range of the Spanish fort. They were not materially damaged, and can be easily raised and repaired.

The *True Delta* says that it was the *Essex* and *Milwaukee* that were sunk, and that they will probably prove a total loss. Only six lives were lost.

The *Delta* says, that FORREST's army is broken up. Large numbers are deserting and going home, mostly Texans. One hundred and fifty deserted in one day.

The steamship *Liberty* sailed on the 2d inst., via Havana, for New-York, with a full load of cotton.

Baton Rouge advices of the 2d inst., represent that the river is rising rapidly. There is a crevasse six miles above Baton Rouge, on the west side, one mile wide, quite deep, and still widening. The country back is overflowed to the depth of 16 feet.

The troops at Morganzia have been placed on steamboats, and fears are entertained for the safety of the fort there.

Gen. HERRON has a large working party on the levee at Morganzia, and hopes to stop the flood there.

The truce on the west side of the river has terminated, resulting in a determination to exterminate the jayhawkers and murderers infesting that section.

The flood on the 6th inst. washed away a span of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad bridge, between Collierville and Lafayette. A locomotive and three cars, going westward, were precipitated into the river, and several persons were killed and injured.

The steamers *Liberty* and *City of Cairo*, from Memphis, the former for Evansville, with 300 bales of cotton, and the latter for St. Louis, with 88 bales, passed up the river to-day.

Steamers from Yazoo and Vicksburgh on the 4th inst., have arrived with 340 bales of cotton.

The steamer *Zephyr*, from Red River for Memphis, has passed here with 77 bales of cotton.

From New-Orleans.

Steam transport *Merrimack*, Capt. SAMPSON, from New-Orleans, 21 instant, 5 A. M., with two hundred sick and wounded soldiers to United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning. On the 3d instant, lat. 25° 40", long. 86°, passed steamship *Star of the Union* hence for New-Orleans.

The following soldiers died and were buried at sea:

On the 2d inst., Simeon Walker, 21st New-York Battery.
David A. Phillips, Co. H, 34th New-Jersey.
On 5th, O. A. Cobern, U. S. Navy.
O. F. Murphy, 6th Massachusetts Battery.
On 7th, A. Beach, Co. G, 2d New-York Cavalry.
Chas. Winnell, Co. C, 34th New-York.

RICHMOND.

Extracts from a Loyal Newspaper.

We have several copies of the Richmond *Whig*, now issued every evening from its old office, but speaking in a tone widely different of that of last month. From a copy of the 6th, we clip the following miscellaneous items. "Hail Columbia" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" are the only poems in this issue:

THE FLAG.

It is worthy of mention that the last "Star Spangled Banner" displayed in Richmond after the bombardment of Fort Sumter floated on the breeze from the flag-staff surmounting the *Whig* building. The hot-headed votaries of secession only attempted to destroy it with rockets during the night the fall of Sumter was celebrated, and some of the more excited and adventurous of the crowd attempted to get to the roof of the building for the purpose of pulling it down, but they were early foiled, and the flag waved proudly until the following morning, when it was quietly taken down by some one connected with the establishment, and the State flag hoisted in its place. The Confederate flag has never been raised over the *Whig* building, and never will be. The halliards of the staff are so much decayed by long exposure to the weather that we are at present unable to hoist any banner. At the first opportunity the old flag shall again appear over the building.

DEMOLISHING THE RUINS.

Yesterday afternoon the Richmond Fire Brigade commenced the very necessary work of pulling down the toppling walls that overhang the avenues of the burned district, ready to descend any moment in an avalanche of brick, granite, and mortar upon the heads of the throngs of citizens and soldiers who are curious seekers among the ruins of once fair and beautiful Richmond. The military authorities who gave the order for the demolition of the ruins reënforced the Fire Brigade by a detail of colored troops, who worked manfully at the ropes. One of the walls of a warehouse on Cary-street fell yesterday, and several white boys who were gathering old iron from the ruins were badly injured by the bricks.

THE MARKETS.

This morning there was quite a good display of marketing in the Second Market, and fish, flesh and vegetables sold readily and cheap for specie or Federal currency. Shad, 50 cents a-piece; eggs, 50 cents per dozen; butter, 50 and 75 cents per pound; beef, 12 and 25 cents per pound, according to quality. In the First Market the supply was not so good, as the supply has to be drawn from sections devastated by the armies. Prices ranged about the same, and the country people seemed delighted to behold their old, almost forgotten, acquaintances—gold and silver—and their new acquaintance, the greenback. We are not aware that any restrictions are to be placed upon farmers and marketmen who have been in the habit of supplying the markets. The control of all such matters are reposed in the Military Governor and Provost-Marshal, and if any conditions or restrictions are to be imposed, they will be made known through the press. Meanwhile, marketmen can come and go as usual.

PRICES.

The transition from enormous prices and a depreciated currency to reasonable rates and real money, has come so suddenly upon the citizens, that it will be some time before they can properly realize the change. To put the parallel more plainly it is not necessary to place in juxtaposition the prices of various staple articles before and since the occupation of the city by the forces of the Union. Butter, that was scarce at $25 per pound, is now plentiful at 50 and 60 cents per pound. Eggs, that were hid away at $25 per dozen, come out readily at the beck of thirty cents, and other commodities in an equal ratio.

GOOD LIVING.

Sutlers' stores are springing up like a pleasant oasis all over the business part of the city left unscathed by the fire, and old times are being revived by a sight of the substantials and luxuries enjoyed before the war put them beyond the reach of the cuisines of Richmond. People will live, breathe, move and have their being once more.

A DAILY MAIL.

We understand from the proper military authority, Gen. RIPLEY, that no difficulty now exists in regard to mail communication by citizens with their friends in the Northern States and all sections within the Union lines, provided the letter be stamped with the legitimate postage. A mail is made up daily at the Capitol, closing at 5 o'clock in the morning, and going by steamer, via City Point, Fortress Monroe and Annapolis. The Northern mail will arrive in the evening. It is expected these postal arrangements will be perfected to-day.

ESCAPE OF THE CONVICTS—ONE HUNDRED RECAPTURED.

Monday morning, pending the excitement and confusion growing out of the evacuation and burning of the city by the Confederate Government, the three hundred and fifty odd convicts confined in the State Penetentiary managed to make a grand jail delivery of themselves. It seems the Penitentiary guard became alarmed at the demonstration of the convicts and ran away, leaving Mr. COLIN BASS, with several assistants, to manage the convicts themselves, which they were unable to do, the convicts being already out of their wards. The convicts upon gaining their liberty, broke into the store-rooms and work-shops, pillaged to their heart's content, and wound up by setting fire to the institution and putting out in every direction, but generally toward the city to assist in the carnival of fire and robbery then in progress. The fire at the institution was soon suppressed before much damage resulted. This morning we learn that over one hundred of the escaped convicts have been recaptured and returned to the institution.

ESCAPED.

We were called upon yesterday by Capt. SIDNEY S. GROVNOR, of the United States secret service, and JOHN HANCOCK, both lately held as prisoners in Castle Thunder by the Confederate authorities, upon the charge of being Union spies. In the height of the evacuation they were brought out with other prisoners to be marched off, but on their way through the city their guard stopped to drink some of the whisky running in the gutters—its destruction then going on. This opportunity the captives embraced to escape, and they remained concealed until the advance of the Union forces entered the city. HANCOCK was confined in a dungeon, and his life was in jeopardy. WILLIAM LOHMAN, charged with treason to the Confederate Government; WILLIAM WHITE, similarly charged, and Lieut. CHURCH, charged with recruiting for the Union army within the enemy's lines, also escaped, and several others. They are now in the city.

THE JAIL.

The jail inmates attempted to cut their way out of prison on Sunday night, and had nearly succeeded early on Monday morning. At the Penitentiary, the guard became alarmed and left, and FREDERICK HALL, the turnkey, was the only official that stood at his post. When the Union forces entered the city a guard was obtained from the Commander, and the inmates are secure for the present.

HENRY CLAY.

The anniversary of HENRY CLAY's birthday recurs on the 12th inst. The admirers of the illustrious American, of whatever past political faith, will take pleasure, we are sure, in evincing their respect for his memory on the approaching anniversary. Trains will probably be running to Ashland, near the place of his birth, the "Slashes of Hanover," before the 12th inst., and it is not unlikely that an excursion to that classic ground may be determined upon as one of the events of the day.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

An immense number of Confederate coupon bonds, with the coupons all registered and signed, were thrown into the streets of Richmond during the recent evacuation. They were picked up by everybody who had any inclination to subject themselves to that trouble, and can be purchased from the boys for a very insignificant sum. If Mr. TRENHOLM can sustain Confederate credit under existing circumstances, he can turn wine into water, or perform some other miracle; but he *can't* do it.

MAYOR AND POLICE.

The functions of the Mayor and Police have been suspended for the present, and military law governs the city. In the present unsettled state of affairs this is, perhaps, proper and highly necessary. In time we may look for the restoration of our municipal government upon a Union foundation, and the resumption of legislation in all its departments.

ARRESTS BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Four of the detective officers of the Confederate Government, who resigned and remained behind when the government "changed its base," have been arrested and committed to the Libby Prison. Their names are CHARLES, JONES, SLEDD and WILLIAMS. WILEY, the turnkey of Castle Thunder under the Confederate régime, and FREDERICK SHAFFER, the Confederate bread commissary of Union prisoners, were also arrested and committed to the Libby Prison yesterday.

SUPPOSED FATAL STABBING CASE.

On Monday morning during the general distribution of clothing going on at WEISIGER's government clothing depot, a Confederate soldier became incensed at a man who seized every piece of clothing thrown out of the window above his head. The soldier made an effort to obtain a share, but being baulked by his more agile rival, he deliberately drew his bayonet and stabbed him in the stomach. The soldier then started off, leaving the bayonet sticking in the man's bowels. Several citizens ran to his assistance, and one of them pulled the weapon out. The wounded man was then removed—where, we did not learn; neither was his name known.

THE VARIETIES OPERA HOUSE.

Messrs. BUDD & BUCKLEY open to-night at the Varieties Opera House, on Franklin-street, below the Exchange Hotel. The lovers of the burnt cork opera are requested to give these artists a call. The "Virginia Mummy" is the feature of the evening's entertainment.

WANTED.

A copy of HENRY A. WISE's three days' speech to the Virginia Convention in 1860. Bring it to the *Whig* office.

ORDERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

The following important order by Gen. SHEPLEY is published:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
RICHMOND, Va., April 5, 1865.

By command of Maj.-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL, the following rules, regulations and orders are established for the government of the City of Richmond, and the preservation of public peace and order:

I. Lieut.-Col. JOHN COUGHLIN, Tenth Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Virginia, headquarters at the Custom-house building, will issue orders in relation to the general and special duties of the Provost-Marshals within the department.

He will have the entire supervision of all permits and licenses for trade and for admission into Richmond of the supplies for the army and destitute families.

II. Loyal persons, until further orders, will be allowed to bring to Richmond under such regulations as he may establish, provisions of all kinds necessary for the above uses.

III. Lieut. Col. FREDERICK L. MANNING, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Provost-Marshal General, Army of the James, headquarters in the Capitol building, will have general charge of all provost duty pertaining to the armies in and about Richmond.

IV. Brevet Brig.-Gen. EDWARD H. RIPLEY, United States Volunteers, is hereby placed in command of all the troops doing provost or guard duty in the city of Richmond. All details of provost and other guards and orderlies will be made by him.

District Provost Marshals hereafter designated will report to him.

For the First District—Lieut. Col. NORMAN SMITH, commanding Thirteenth regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers.

For the Second District—Lieut. Col. W. KREUTZER, commanding Ninety-eighth regiment New-York Volunteers.

For the Third District—Major THEODORE MILLER, commanding One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

For the Fourth District—Major CHAS. WARREN, commanding Eleventh regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

Each Provost Marshal of a District, will be held accountable for the preservation of the public peace and of good order in his District.

They will open books of registry in their respective Districts, in which each white male inhabitant will register his name, age, residence and occupation.

They will also administer the oath of allegiance to all persons desiring to take it in their Districts, and keep a registry of the same.

The Provost-Marshal-General of the department will issue such orders as are necessary to carry out the details of the above order.

V. Arrangements have been made to secure a continued supply of water and gas as soon as the public works can be repaired and put in operation. Capt. H. F. BLOOD, Chief Quartermaster Twenty-fifth Army Corps, will furnish the labor and material necessary for the purpose.

VI. All officers of the Fire Department will report immediately to Brevet Brig.-Gen. RIPLEY, who will give the necessary orders to perfect the organization, and render it efficient.

VII. A commission is hereby constituted for the relief of destitute families in the city of Richmond. This commission will fully investigate the wants of those applying for aid, and decide upon the legitimacy of the claims to each case.

Lieut.-Col. DEXTER E. CLAPP, Thirty-eighth regiment U. S. Colored Troops, with two prominent citizens of Richmond—to be hereafter designated by the Commanding General, will constitute the commission.

Lieut.-Col. CLAPP will report to the Military Governor for instructions.

VIII. All loyal persons may keep open public hotels and restaurants, under licenses granted and restrictions imposed by the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department.

All bar rooms and places of any description whatever for the sale of intoxicating drinks will be closed, and any person who shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquor to any enlisted man of the armies of the United States, will be summarily punished by fine and imprisonment and confiscation of his property.

IX. A Military Commission has been established, of which Col. WOOSTER, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volunteers, is President, for the trial of aggravated offences.

Suitable tribunals for the prompt punishment of minor offences against the public peace will be constituted and announced in future orders.

X. The progress of the conflagration, which before the advent of the Federal troops threatened and was intended to involve the whole city in destruction, having been arrested, and the restoration of peace and good order having succeeded the reign of anarchy which then prevailed, the efforts of all well-disposed citizens of Richmond are respectfully invoked in aid of the exertions of the military authorities to restore, as far as possible, to the City of Richmond its pristine peace and prosperity.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Brigadier-General U. S. Vols.,
Military Governor of Richmond.

HOW INVALID SOLDIERS RECEIVE THE NEWS.

Excitement Created in the Fortress Monroe Hospital by the News of the Capture of Richmond—Stirring Scenes among the Invalids.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Monday, April 3, 1865.

The year of jubilee is come. "Glory to God!" The glorious news reached the hospital to-day at 11:30 A. M., and soon spread like wildfire throughout the wards. The convalescents hastened in great crowds to headquarters to hear the enchanting and soul-stirring music of our two expert bands. In a few minutes a very large crowd assembled, all alive with rejoicing and enthusiasm. Vociferous cheer after cheer rolled from the gushing hearts of all. But the crowning incident of the occasion was from an old colored man, who, lifting his hands to Heaven, shouted aloud, "Glory to God in the Highest!" to which many responded, "Amen." I never saw such hearty cheering. Many threw up their hats. Everybody is highly jubilant. In great haste.

At the fort the cannons are firing, bells chiming, flags flying at top-mast—all presenting a most grand and magnificent scene.

A. S. B.

REBEL TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ARMY.

Strength of the Rebels—What they are Doing—Affairs in Texas, &c.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 6.

S. M., an old resident of Mobile, left that city on the 1st of last December, crossed the Mississippi on the 14th at Bruinsburgh, Miss., and thence traveled by way of Alexandria and Waco, Austin, San Antonio, Texas, and returned by way of Shreveport and Monroe, Louisiana. On the 19th of February he left San Antonio, and on the 19th of March left Shreveport, and arrived at Natches on the 25th. From this source we gather the following:

Maj.-Gen. WALKER is in command of the rebels in the Department of Texas; BUCKNER has the Department of Louisiana, and MAGRUDER that of Arkansas. The headquarters of the Department of Louisiana are still at Shreveport.

There are under WALKER about 8 000 infantry, at Galveston, Texas, and nearly all the cavalry of that Department are foraging on the Brazos and Trinity Rivers.

Gen. POLIGNAC is at grand Ecore, with about 7,000 men. There are also some unattached brigades in that vicinity. FORNEY's division is at Kechi, twenty-one miles from Shreveport, on the road to Mansfield. CHURCHILL's division is thirty miles east of Shreveport, at Minden, Mo. Gen. PARSONS has a small division of about 4,000 infantry between Camden and Homer, Arkansas, in Winter quarters.

MAGRUDER is at Camden with one brigade of infantry and one of cavalry, numbering together about 5,000 men. Swamp HARRISON's brigade is between Monroe and Oak Hills. Gen. LEE's guerrillas have crossed to the west of the Mississippi, in consequence of his refusal to obey the orders of his superior, BUCKNER. He was operating in the neighborhood of Deer Creek at last accounts.

The effective force of the Trans-Mississippi Department is 53,000, which is the actual number as taken from the estimates of SMITH's Adjutant-General.

The army is in fine condition in everything except discipline, having plenty of clothing, provisions and ordnance stores. It is, however, becoming badly demoralized, on account of the continued bad news from the East Mississippi Department.

Nearly everybody is wild with the cotton mania. About 5,000 wagons are employed in hauling cotton from Louisiana, Texas and the Indian Territory to Matamoras.

Specie is more plenty in Texas than ever before, and yet goods are very high. Confederate currency is not used to any extent in Texas.

A large majority of the people are in favor of a reconstruction of the Union, and would move in that direction, were they not prevented by the military authorities from effecting any organization. The people are generally tired, dispirited and worn out with the war, and would be willing to settle on almost any terms they had in their power.

It is generally understood that KIRBY SMITH is doing a big thing in the cotton business, and he is regarded as inefficient in military affairs.

There was an order at Shreveport from Richmond for 40,000 troops to cross the Mississippi, but as the troops refused to cross last Summer, it was generally thought that force would not be applied to compel them to cross. A system of volunteering and new organization had, however, been adopted, under which many were volunteering to cross, though it was impossible to estimate the number. Our informant saw this order at the Adjutant-General's office at Shreveport.

Mr. S. M. owns a plantation in Alabama, and also a ranch in Texas, and he was enabled to travel under the supposition that he was going from place to place on business.

Gov. WATTS, of Alabama, had passes from DICK TAYLOR to cross the Mississippi into Texas, and from the chief of secret service of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and from swamp HARRISON to recruits on his return to Alabama.

Forrest and Dick Taylor Whipped.

From the Nashville Dispatch, April 5.

Our readers will recollect the correspondence to the *Dispatch* from Eastport a few days ago, in which it was stated that the rebel Gen. FORREST had sent a challenge to Gen. WILSON, proposing a fair, open field fight, and expressing his conviction of success in such an engagement. It appears that Gen. WILSON has gratified FORREST in his desire to meet him, and the result is entirely contrary to the expectations of the rebel General, if he had any sanguinary convictions, as he asserted in his bragadocia challenge. We are informed that Gen. WILSON met FORREST and DICK TAYLOR on the 28th ult., and the fight took place on that day at a point between Selma and Montgomery, Ala. It was a desperate engagement, and called into requisition all the military skill and bravery of both commands. The forces under these two rebel Generals were totally defeated, and a large number of prisoners were captured by Gen. WILSON. He also destroyed sixteen cars containing ammunition and commissary stores, and destroyed four locomotives. Gen. WILSON left Eastport last week, and his force consists of cavalry entirely.

DEATH OF COL. THOMAS TRUMBULL.—Lieut.-Col. THOMAS TRUMBULL, of the First Connecticut Artillery, died yesterday afternoon, March 30th, in the City of Washington. Col. TRUMBULL was the son of Hon. GURDON TRUMBULL of this city, and a brother of Rev. H. C. TRUMBULL, the Chaplain of the Tenth. He enlisted very early in the war, as a private, entering his name on the rolls in April, 1861, and has served in different positions, from that day to the time when, more than a month since, he was prostrated by the sickness which has now terminated his career, at the early age of 30. He served in the Army of the Potomac through all the Peninsular campaign, and was with that army in fact from the time of its formation to his death. His disease was pneumonia; and the attack, rendered more severe by the exposure and trials of his campaigning in 1862, 1863 and 1864, proved too stubborn to yield to the skill of the best physicians. He was a young man of fine promise—of more than common intelligence and goodness of heart; and his vivacity and good nature, as well as his many generous and companionable traits of character, won him large numbers of friends. The funeral will be attended from his father's residence, on Asylum Hill, to-morrow afternoon.—*Hartford Times, March* 31.

Evening Exchange.

$25,000	Amer. Gold	148¼	100	Hudson R. R.	100⅜
70,000	do.........s3	148⅛	100	do	100⅜
20,000	do	148⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	100⅜
20,000	O. & Miss. C.	25	300	Clev. & Pitts....b3	65⅛
400	N. Y. Cen.......s3	97⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	57⅛
100	do	97⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	90⅛
900	Erie Railway	66	100	do.........b3	90⅜
200	do.........s3	66	100	do	90⅝
100	do	65⅞	200	Cum. Coal Co...b3	46
100	do	66⅛	100	do	46
500	do	66⅛	100	do	46⅛
200	do	66⅛	300	do	46⅛
600	do.........s3	66⅛	100	Quick. Min.	66⅛
300	Reading R.	103	100	do.........b3	66⅜
200	do.........s10	102⅞	100	do........bnw	66⅛
200	M. S. & N. I.	61⅛	400	do	66⅛
100	do.........b3	63⅛	400	do	66
100	do.........s3	61⅛	200	do.........b3	66
100	do.........b3	61⅛	100	Mariposa Min.	15⅛
100	do	61⅛	100	do	15⅛

Stocks and Gold not very active. The first meeting of the Evening Exchange in GALLAGHER's new building, adjoining the Fifth-avenue Hotel, will take place Monday night next. The old room, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, will therefore be closed.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 8—In steamship *City of Manchester, for Liverpool*—Mrs. and Miss Marmion, of Port Hope, C. W.; Mrs. Samuel Harris and Miss Harris, Mrs. L. A. Watkins and 2 children, Mrs. Horton, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Moore, 4 children and nurse, Montreal; James L. Murphy, J. Furner, Mr. Kruse, T. Casarre, L. Carlisle, G. Lazzarevich, wife and child, Mitchel Lazzarevich, T. T. Ferris and lady, London; Charles Wann, Hon. E. Talbot, London; Rev. W. R. Alger, Dr. Wheeler, E. B. Slawson, John Horton, H. W. Stevenson, Charles McCarty, Jagine Slade, Arthur Bardee, with others in the steerage.

APRIL 8—*In steamship Virginia, for Liverpool*—Miss Ferman, R. S. Vickery, C. Buons, lady and children, Mrs. H. Turner, H. B. Russ, Geo. T. Bate, W. Anderson, J. W. Post, Esq., Miss Molly A. Duff, H. Simpson, Chas. Hobbs, Miss Chinton, Mr. Carncross, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—W. H. Shinley and lady, Major Ruthay, Thos. Gibson, F. A. Weed, P. J. Gale, G. R. Lindsey, Lieut. H. S. Manning, M. Hart, Wm. Daley, F. Jankut, F. Visaya, F. Mailrigena, I. Mayegea, S. Migel, Miss P. Marband, John Stine, A. Unart, A. Uhlman, T. A. Dugay, Juan Frevin, Major W. Hoffman, A. L. Collins, John Ochs, Le Baron Druy, J. M. Lanson, Louis Willmise, J. L. Andin, J. K. Clark, Capt. Charles Stevens, Capt. F. G. Noyes and servant, V. Hahn, John Abbott, John Gager.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Merrimack, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tapette, Mr. Jewett and wife, Mrs. Andrews and child, Mrs. Chryder, Mrs. Becker, Col Mesner, F. Deplanque, J. Chandler, O. M. Smith, Lieut. Dewey, H. Bohrer, Chaplain Gamage, C. S. Deering, Mr. Frye, Mrs. Rheinhardt, Mrs. Greenwood, Capt. Crowell and son, Chaplain D. P. Cilley, J. E. Hare, J. McLaughlin, Capt. Cullen, Lieut Bull, Jas. Wentworth, Dr. Straube, Dr. Garrett, J. N. Hall, C. O. Blount, A. Y. Emery, P. N. Snell, W. D. Browning, Henry Thompson, T. B. Levy, Mrs. E. Cobb, Lieut. Thos. Ryan, Lieut. W. H. Thomas, Capt. Swan, T. C. Cartiel, Lieut. J. H. Yerbe.

In steamship Star of the South, from Fortress Monroe—Lieut.-Col. York, Surgeon L. C. Smith, Assistant Surgeon A. E. Hoyt and servant, Capts. J. M. Smith, J. R. Wheeler, N. Evans, Lieuts. James Banks, R. A. Wood, Q. A. Harper, Jacob Davis, E. P. Towns, R. Sheridan, Mr. John Adams, J. S. McKay, M. McDonald, and 4 in the steerage.

In steamship Zodiac, from Beaufort, N. C.—Mrs. T. P. Whitney, Mrs. J. Justien, R. L. Sellick, F. Galliant, L. Skarran, Dr. Thomas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 30 | Sun sets.... 6 32 | Moon sets.. 4 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 21 | Gov. Island. 7 10 | Hell Gate.. 8 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Virginia, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, John G. Dale; City of Dublin, Egnon, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; G. Stout, Borden, Washington, J. Hand; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Carolina, Phillips, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Tillie, Bowne, Washington, ——.

Ship Hemisphere, (Br.,) George, St. John, N. B., Williams & Guion.

Barks Civilian, Cunningham, Calais, Brett, Son & Co.; Sulioте, Panna, Matanzas, H. D. & B. J. Brookman; Amaranth, (Brem.,) Haidorn, Hong Kong, C. Jewitt & Co.

Brigs Victoria Ursula, (Br.,) Lenoin, Pictou, B. F. Small & Co.; Johaan Paap, (Dan.,) Olaff, Hamburg, Funen, Meincke & Wendt; Handy, Rider, City Point, Mott Bedell; Amazon, (Br.,) Thompson, Matamoras, G. F. Penniston; Annette, (Br.,) Newell, Halifax, F. S. Whitney; Baltic, Hooper, Bahia, J. B. Otard & Co.; J. Brundage, (Br.,) Fitzpatrick, Minatitlan, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Paragon, (Br.,) Welsh, Havana, Miller & Houghton; Clara Brown, Brown, Philadelphia, Walsh & Carver; Exemplar, (Br.,) Ewing, Bathurst, Green & Currie; Alohea, (Ham.,) Steigerthal, Port-au-Prince, A. E. Godfrey; Helen, (Br.,) McKenzie, Cape Breton, Brett, Son & Co.; Oriental, (Br.,) Nickerson, Cape Breton, Brett, Son & Co.; Eolus, (Br.,) Forbes, Cape Breton, Brett, Son & Co.; Anna Helena, (Brem.,) Johnson, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey & Co.

Schooners H. E. Chase, Pratt, Middletown, H. S. Rackett & Son; Flying Fish, Thompson, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson; L. Secor, Baker, Beaufort, ——; Franklin Bell, Brewster, Matanzas, Baker & Dayton; Triumph, (Br.,) Borden, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Hero, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Willie, (Br.,) Dyer, Antigua, G. Wesses; Millard Fillmore, Chase, Norfolk, S. W. Lewis & Co.; New-Jersey, Barton, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. J. Worthington, Worthington, City Point, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Edwin, Allen, City Point, L. Kenny; Fanny Fern, Saunders, City Point, L. Kenny; Sea Nymph, Conley, City Point, L. Kenny; Henry, Dobbin, Jonesport, Me., T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Barges M. B. Collins, Hunt, Philadelphia, Briggs & Co.; J. R. McNaughton, Murray, Philadelphia, Briggs & Co.; Louisa C., McGee, Philadelphia, Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport United States, Share, Morehead City, N. C., 4th inst., via Fortress Monroe 28 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left Morehead City 4th inst., with schr. S. B. Bailey, of Philadelphia, Robinson, in tow for Fortress Monroe; 7 P. M., weather squally from S. E., with a heavy sea running, schooner rolling and laboring heavily, causing her to spring a leak. Notwithstanding every exertion was made to free her by keeping the pumps going, the water gained rapidly. 8 P. M., the gale increased, washed the boat away from the demits; 1 A. M., 5th, were signaled from the schooner that they had 4 feet of water in the hold, were in a sinking condition, and wished to be taken off. The engines were stopped, and a boat lowered immediately. At 1:30 A. M. we had the Captain and crew (6 in number) safe on board. The sea running very high, and expecting her to go down every moment, nothing was saved but what they had on. Laid by her till 2 A. M., at which time she went down, in lat 34 53, lon. 75 51. We then proceeded on our voyage to Fortress Monroe. The S. B. Bailey's cargo consisted of railroad cars and coal.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, Beaufort, via Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Towed the schr. Samuel Castner from Beaufort to Fortress Monroe.

U. S. steam transport Granada, Baxter, Norfolk, Va., 30 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. She brings as passenger Brig.-Gen. McCullen.

Steam transport Merrimack, Sampson, New-Orleans 2d inst., 5 A. M., with 200 sick and wounded soldiers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 3d inst., lat. 25 40, lon. 86, passed steamship Star of the Union, hence for New-Orleans.

Steam transport Meteor, Hallett, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Hudson, Alexander, Beaufort, N. C., 3d inst., via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with the 6th Tennessee regiment, Col. E. Maynard, 340 men, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Hospital steamer Ben Deford, Loveland, Hatteras Inlet 48 hours, with 320 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director.

Steamship Zodiac, Bulkley, Beaufort, N. C., 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Ship Southampton, Whitney, London 33 ds., with mdse. and 114 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Rechabite, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Leeman, Trinidad; Cuba, 12 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig D. B. Doane, (of Bangor,) Knowlton, Trinidad, Cuba, 15 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Onda, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Morgan, Para March 18, with india-rubber, etc., to H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (of Bermuda,) Prudden, Bermuda 4 ds., with cotton, etc., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. John R. McFree, Judson, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Bessie, (Br.,) Bondrout, Arroyo, P. R. 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Weeks, Norfolk 2 ds., with oysters to master.

Schr. Washington, Joline, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Manchester, (Br.,) Virginia, (Br.,) America, (Brem.,) Falcon, Arago, Delaware, Whiting, Uncas, Fung Shuey.

Ships Ne Plus Ultra, William Rathbone, Serat, Constantine.

Barks James Welsh, S. King, Norham, Blair Athol, Trojan, C. W. Ring, G. W. Roosevelt, Ascender, Carbelia, Hesperus, Atlanta, Acme, Teresa, Reindeer, Harvest Moon, B. Colcord.

Brigs Cyclone, D. Boone, Tempest, Harp, Chase, Dury, Eunice, Durmone, L. M. Merritt, New-York, Dara, Josa, Loch Lomond, Ann, Nellie Antrim, Thos Young, Bird of the Wave, Naiad, Alice Maude, Fannie, A. D. Jordan, Belle of the Bay, Louis Mirans.

Schooners Ida Delatorre, Susan Moriat, Pendleton, C. Edwards, Lovet, Peacock, War Eagle, Flash, Geo. Prescott, F. Dell, Rescue, Aumack, Marietta Smith, L. B. Evans, S. D. Baker, G. F. Farland, Wm. McCobb, H. G. Wood, G. Monson, S. M. Taylor, Eaton, Arga, T. Ward, New Globe, Rowland, Irvine, Susan Miles, Annie, Mary E. Brooks, Aurelia, Moses Anthon, Smith, Diadem, Allen, Denson, Hepen, Miss. Eagle, Hess, Park, Lavinia, M. K. Thorne, Crandywine, Wave, L. B. Baylis, J. S. Terry, Jacob Benner, Wm. Henry, Adie E. Barnes, E. S. Watson, Mary Susanna, Niger, Louisa Cain, Willow Bark, Brimfull, J. A. Woodhouse, Brayton, Hannah S. Hollock, Hervine.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, Cuba, March 24, bark Casco, Gardiner, disch.; brig Faustina, for New-York in 2 days; schr Ellen Perkins, Perkins, sld. same day for Philadelphia.

At Para, March 18, schr. Ozell, Cathcart, for New-York in 3 days.

At Bermuda, April 4, brig Alliance, from Halifax, arrived March 29.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 267, April 8, 1865.
35, 42, 5, 24, 53, 63, 77, 42, 1, 71, 28, 38, 60.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 268, April 8, 1865.
33, 43, 17, 30, 48, 36, 52, 54, 15, 55, 65, 31, 35.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 167, April 8, 1865.
39, 61, 56, 6, 51, 55, 17, 35, 69, 57, 25, 74, 22.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 168, April 8, 1865.
42, 50, 38, 3, 15, 39, 20, 17, 57, 34, 25, 47, 35.

LIBRARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 13, April 8, 1865.
74, 56, 4, 6, 47, 41, 20, 9, 32, 29, 76, 43, 66.

LIBRARY—CLASS No. 14, April 8, 1865.
47, 35, 7, 18, 72, 77, 8, 39, 73, 36, 64, 43, 12.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. Drawings sent. J. CLUTE, Broker's office, No. 176 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.